

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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Federal Authority Against County Agents in Business

Proven! *The New Drip Method* of **LARVACIDE** (Chlorpicrin) Fumigation

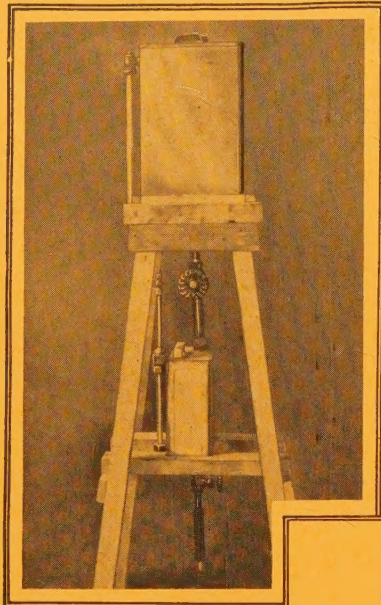
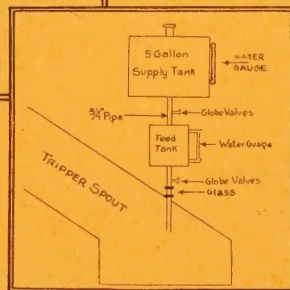


PHOTO OF EQUIPMENT
AND WORKING DIAGRAM

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This time the test was made at Port Richmond Elevator of the Reading Company, located at Philadelphia, Pa. Entomologists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture were present and checked the results.

The equipment used is illustrated at the left. It was built by the elevator Company's mechanic at only a slight cost. Two pounds of Larvacide to each 1,000 bushels of Hard Winter Wheat were allowed to trickle into the grain stream as it passed through the elevator spout. 72 hours later the wheat was inspected and showed a 100% kill as reported by the Chief Grain Inspector and verified by the Bureau of Entomology representatives.

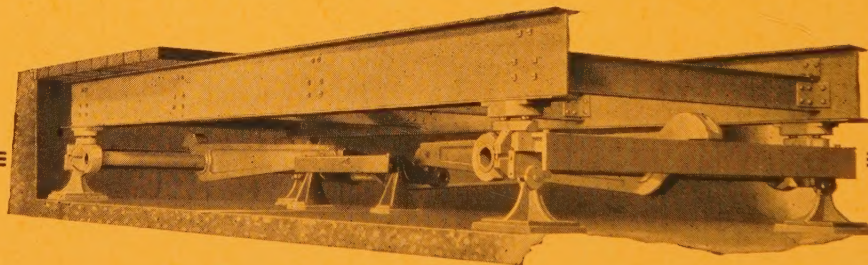
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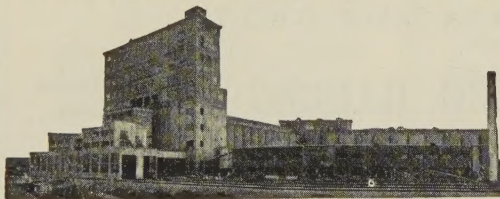
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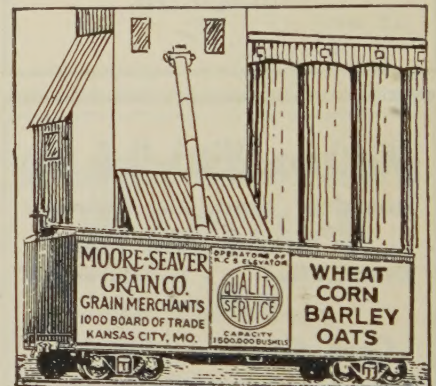
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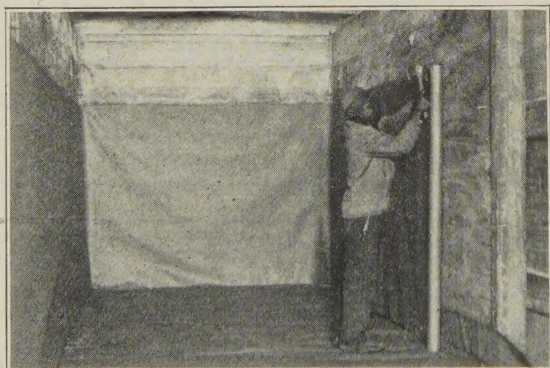
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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings (Roller)	Magnetic Separator
Belt (Ball)	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	(Oil Engine)
Car (Puller)	Power Motors
Car (Pusher)	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	(Truck)
Conveying Machinery	Scales (Hopper)
Distributor	(Automatic)
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating (Machine)
Elevator Leg	Separator (Chemicals)
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing (Asbestos)
Feed Ingredients	(Steel or Zinc)
Feed Mixer (Dry)	Silent Chain Drive
(Molasses)	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Friction Clutch	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer
Hammer Mill	

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

1902 MARCH — APRIL — MAY 1932
 Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE
 Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain
 Elevators and other Mercantile Property
 Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm
 E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

Six Copies to One Address, \$5.00

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

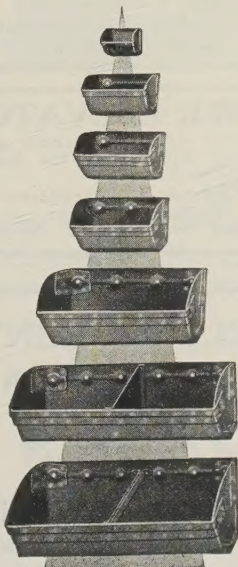
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CHICAGO

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

dp SUPERIOR ok CUPS



Use them for the greater efficiency of your elevator.

**GUARANTEED
LARGER
CAPACITY**

Our Engineering Department is at your service.

K.I. Willis Corporation
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Inland Transportation Insurance

*Do You Transport Stock
by Truck? or by Rail?*

All hazards of transportation
should be covered by insurance in the

MILL MUTUALS

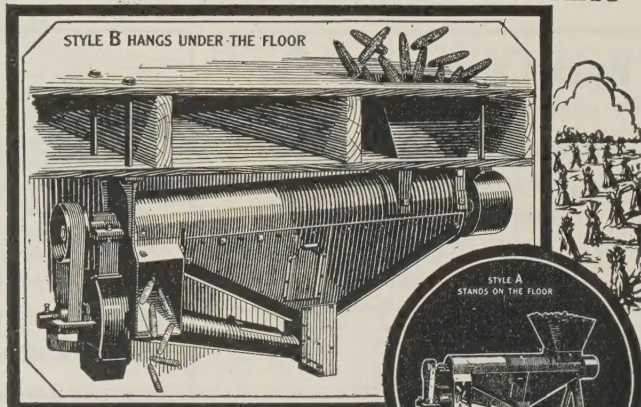
Write your insurance company
or agency for particulars
or address

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 E. Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
 6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
 Representatives for the Dominion of

Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
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A copy of the
 Triumph Corn
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 will be mailed without charge.

TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

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Grain Elevators

Flour Mills

Cold Storage Plants

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T. E. IBBERSON CO.

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Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas
Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

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Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
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Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
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Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
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WICHITA, KANSAS

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*Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS*

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is
designed and built to fit the individual
needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
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Plans and Specifications Furnished

We find the Journals very interesting
and helpful.—Mattoon Grain Co., G. F.
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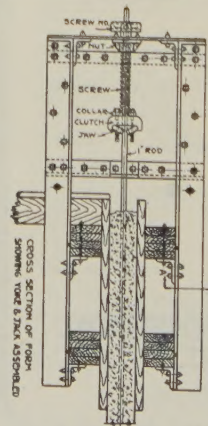
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**Grain Elevators
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600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



**SELL or RENT
Form Lifting**

JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
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Waukegan, Illinois



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

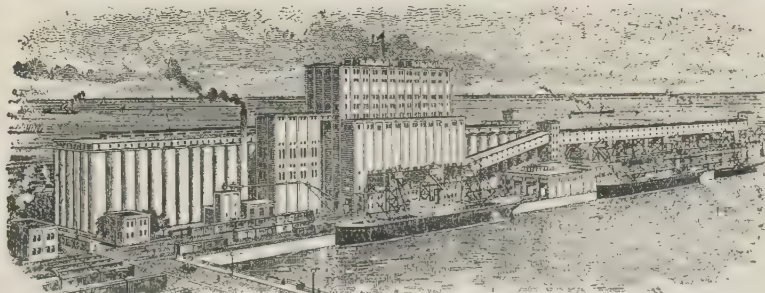
*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

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Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
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H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR

ZELNY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.



ELEVATORS

—Hand Power and Electric—
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand
elevators. Our product is unsurpassed
for efficiency and general reliability.
When enquiring for estimate, state kind
of elevator wanted, capacity, size, plat-
form travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



CONCRETE GRAIN BINS

WE DESIGN AND ERECT GRAIN
ELEVATORS BY THE POLK
SYSTEM

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES
FOR

POLK GENUNG POLK CO.
FORT BRANCH INDIANA



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup
Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a car-
bon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so al-
tered or spurious tickets
may be readily detected.

This book contains 200
leaves, 100 white bond,
machine perforated leaves
bearing 800 tickets of
form shown, interleaved
with 100 blank manila
sheets. Supplied with 4
sheets of No. 1 carbon
paper, size 8½x11 inches.
Order Form 62. Price,
\$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago.
Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve
books earns 10% discount.

_____ 19 _____	
Bought of _____	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce
any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32,
48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the
thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently ar-
ranged on both sides of six cards, size 10¾x12¾
inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at
Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you
encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

MICHIGAN—Three elevators for sale in central part of state, with bean, feed, seed and fuel business. One also handles lumber and builders' supplies. Saginaw Milling Company, Saginaw, Michigan.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, lumber, coal business, etc., for sale, with residence. Ogle Co. No trade; sell cheap for cash or bankable notes to close estate. Good opportunity. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

WYOMING—25,000 bus. capac. elev. and \$50,000 to \$75,000 annual feed bus., for sale. Loc. in heart of No. Platte Valley; no trades; must be part or all cash. Other interests reason for selling. Box C, Torrington, Wyo.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

TWO INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE
Piercton, on Penna. R. R., good house, coal-Fed.
Auburn, on Penna. R. R., good house, Feed.
Sell right quick for cash—no trade.
Write Kraus & Applebaum, Inc.,
912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

PEKIN, ILL.—Two 25,000 bu. elevators, one mile apart, one on the C. & N. W., other on the Alton railroad, to be offered at public sale at the elevator office, Meyers Station, 7 miles south of Pekin, at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, April 30th. Company going through voluntary dissolution. Address Farmers Elevator Co., of Meyers, Pekin, Ill., for full information.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN NEBR.—Two elevators for sale. Write 68G13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

INDIANA—Four Grain Elevators for sale to settle estate. 12, 15, 20 and 25,000 bu. capacity. Will price separately. Well located. Write J. D. Higbee, Elwood, Ind.

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—Line of four elevators for sale, fully equipped, electric power, crop prospect fine. Address 68G2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

N. E. OKLA.—Elevator and feed business for sale, elec. power, complete feed equipment. County seat town. Good dairy and poultry community. Sacrifice price, account age. Must sell. Write 68F8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE Elevator in Kansas. Write 68E3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT TO LEASE Central or Western Kansas elevator. Write 68F4 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE Elevator in good grain territory. Must be good business and elevator in good condition. Write 68G6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED ELEVATORS to sell, buy or exchange. E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center, Iowa. R. E. Broker.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

TEXAS—Mill and Elevator for sale at Wellington, Tex. Mill, elevator, coal, grain and feed business. Splendid location. Most reasonable terms to right parties. For full particulars write to Singley Bros., Lubbock, Tex.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA—900-bbl. 5-story brick flour mill for sale, fully equipped with Nurdyke-Marmon machinery, excellent condition. 110,000 bus. storage; electric power; sprinklered. Full description upon request. W. E. Webb, Receiver, Statesville, N. C.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

FLOUR MILL—O.E. POWER

100-bbl. flour mill for sale, oil engine power, complete feed grinding machinery, corn cutter, railroad siding, milling-in-transit, large custom trade. Located in central Penn., grain and dairy section. Meyers Bros., Watsonstown, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED

PARTNER WANTED in grain, coal and misc. mdse., Nor. Ill. Old established business. Managing partner now operating even with hired help with profit, and will continue if necessary. Equipment modern. Country. \$150.00 per month. Salary with steady job. Own your own home and half interest for only \$8,000 cash or quick assets. Balance from profits. Address 68G11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CALIFORNIA—Th's is not a bargain but an opportunity for one to buy a money making business at its actual worth. Mfrs. of poultry and dairy feeds, grain milling, feeds and seeds. Address Box 187, Holtville, Calif.

NO. ILL.—Steady paying lumber, coal yard, etc., for sale. Safe income, staple stock. Cash to close estate. Grain elevator near can be rented cheap. Investment buildings small. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN IOWA—Controlling interest in grain, feed and oil business for sale in town of 1,500. Earned 30% net last year. Sell for \$12,000 with payment of \$5,000. Write W. M. Knutson, Lock Box H, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Universal Grain Code.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager of country elevator; 25 yrs. exper.; can handle sidelines. Address 68C11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of country elevator; 9 years experience. Can handle sidelines. Address 68G5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as elevator manager, married, thoroughly experienced in all sidelines, good bank and other references. Reason for change, lease expired. Write 68F3 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE POSITION as manager elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; thoroughly experienced in all sidelines; can furnish best references. Do my own bookkeeping. Prefer country elevator, or some good line company in Ill., or Ind. Address 68G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ACCOUNTANT DESIRES POSITION—Married man, age 43. Past two years auditor for Far. Nat'l Gr. Corp. Prior to that 10 years in public accounting. Have always been in close touch with flour mills and grain dealers. Know grain accounting thoroughly. Best of references furnished upon request. Address 68G18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SOYBEANS—Carloads or bag lots choice seed direct from grower. Send for samples and delivered prices. Lee Huey Seed Company, Plymouth, Illinois.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

State.....

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request.

ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY
621 Sixth Street Rockford, Ill.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—

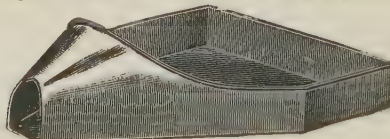
Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALE BARGAINS—1-10 bus. late model Richardson Automatic Scale (new). 2-5 bus. Avery Automatic Scales, 1-10 ton capacity type registering beam for Fairbanks Scale. G. R. Co-Op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No..... to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.40, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 13, 1932

MANY ELEVATOR owners are having their properties carefully appraised so as to determine their replacement value, with a view to having their fire insurance reduced to an amount that could be collected in case of fire.

PROTEIN tests of wheat should be brought to the uniform basis of 15 per cent moisture as resolved by the Millers National Federation, for the sake of comparability and because flour millers contemplate buying all wheat on that basis.

THE RAGING windstorms of western Kansas seemed to have blown a lot of dust into the eyes of the wheat market and were it not for the depressing influences of the Farm Board's surplus stocks, prices would advance much more rapidly.

ADDING one cent to letter postage is a poor way to balance the budget of the post office department. In Argentina, when the letter rate was increased, mailing fell off so that there was no increase in the revenues. The real remedy is to cut the cost of the service and improve it.

UNAUTHORIZED subscription solicitors continue to collect money from Buckeye dealers but never bother to send in the order or the money. Look out for these frauds.

GRAIN TRADERS welcome the indications early in April that the wheat futures market is breaking away from the domination of the securities market and responding to the current crop news.

THE BILL instructing the Farm Board to sell no wheat for less than 81 cents evidences a disposition by Senator Gore to keep the Board's large stock dangling over the market to scare away buyers.

THRUSTING \$50,000,000 of loans on farmers for crop production is seen by the Sec'y of Agriculture to be a mistake; and when the farmer is so situated that his cost of production is too high for profitable sale at average prices, such stimulation is certainly a blunder.

ALTHO it is not denied that the manager of the Grain Stabilization Corp'tn is conferring with European grain importers Secy Hyde and Chairman Stone affirm and deny he went abroad to sell wheat. Parrots are not the only birds who talk too much for their own good.

INTENTIONS to sow wheat, as reported by the Dept. of Agriculture, indicate that the farmers of the Northwest are deaf to the appeals of the Farm Board to cut down the acreage, wisely choosing to accept the hazards of the weather rather than the advice of the selfish advisers.

THE FARM MACHINERY Manufacturers who are guaranteeing inflated prices for wheat, corn and cotton to new buyers of their equipment may also be inflating the prices of their commodities so the apparent gain to their customers may cause real loss to the manufacturers.

NEBRASKA corn buyers in disgust over the careless methods of corn growers who stored perfectly good grain out in the open and often on the ground are refusing to pay more than 18 cents for much of this poor quality grain and some are refusing to take it at any price. Such sloppy methods of farming does not merit much reward.

ELEVATOR operators everywhere have been complaining more frequently of weevil infestation of stored grain than for many seasons past, so it is imperative that every elevator owner give his plant a thorough cleaning and fumigating as soon as it is clear of grain. To start receiving a new crop into an elevator full of weevil would result in most burdensome losses.

CONGRESSMAN STRONG has introduced a bill allotting \$125,000,000 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's funds for financing the sale of the Farm Board's surplus wheat to importing countries with weak credit. Why waste more of the poor farmer's tax money when American grain exporters are willing to take all the Board's wheat and pay the market price for it?

THE FARMER'S return to horse drawn implements and vehicles will immediately provide a market for more of his own products. It may slow up his farming activities a trifle, but his expenditures on account of gas wagons will be greatly reduced.

SHORT SELLERS on the commodity exchanges would make no sales unless they found buyers who would take and pay for what they offered, and it must not be overlooked that before delivery day these risk takers must hustle around and buy grain to fill their contracts. The more activity on the public exchanges the more attractive are the grains to the investing public and the stronger the market for the grower's grains.

PATERNALISTIC dictation from bureaucrats is not relished by members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois who met recently at Morris, Ill., and adopted a resolution approving the action by the Chicago Board of Trade, in reinstating yellow hard wheat as a contract grade, which grade had been eliminated at the request of the Sec'y of Agriculture. Bureaucratic meddling with the marketing machinery is harmful to the producer, as it only widens the spread between him and the consumer.

THE VOTE of 152 to 23 in the House Apr. 8 against liquidation of the Farm Board is discouraging to the taxpaying public if taken as evidence that any congressman is in favor of continuing this waste of public money. Renewed efforts must be made by the business community generally and the farmers who have declared themselves against this monumental folly to acquaint the legislators with public sentiment, which has turned squarely against price stabilization by government.

THE NUMBER of elevator fires credited to friction continues large. Notwithstanding, the insurance companies are allowing a credit for the installation of anti-friction bearings in elevator heads that will effect enough reduction in the cost of fire insurance to pay for the improvement in a few years. Then the operator saves in reduced power bills, reduced oil bills and saves much time now given to oiling elevator head bearings. The installation of these efficient bearings effects so many economies, every elevator owner should be glad to make the improvement.

PYROMANIACS will be pleased to know that the Model Arson Law now adorning the statutes of many states is finding favor with other legislatures, so that it may soon be the common law of the land. It provides such severe punishment for arson as to discourage even the most hardened firebrand. Then on top of this new law comes the cheerful information that the grain and mill mutuals contemplate offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of an incendiary setting fire to property covered by their policies. This will also help to make mutual policies more attractive to property owners who are anxious to gain immunity from attacks by fire-bugs.

GRAIN BUYERS everywhere need to exercise extra vigilance in order to avoid buying grain covered by government loans on growing crops as well as mortgages and other liens on growing grain. Some states seem to consider it ethical to declare moratoriums on farmers' debts. North Dakota and Michigan are late converts to this attempt to outlaw the claims of money lenders. While it is doubtful if any state legislation seeking to deprive citizens of the right to contract will be declared constitutional, still these radicals can be depended upon to continue their agitation for laws against invested capital.

"STRANGLING business through unreasonable taxation" is the common verdict of leading newspapers throughout the land, as the most discouraging result of the new revenue bill in its present form. While business was prosperous enough to pay exorbitant taxes immediately following the war, today finds business exhausted and its treasury depleted, so that it is deeply in need of assistance to get back on its feet. Depriving business of the little capital and courage it has left to meet the uncertain future will bring no additional revenue to the government, but it will bring a sweeping harvest of failures and bankruptcies.

BUSINESS brokers and sales agencies of different stripes have been infesting southern Indiana with appeals to dishearten business men for a small retainer fee varying from two to five hundred dollars for which these "service men" agree to list the business and try to find a buyer. Investigation by one southern Indiana miller convinced him that the broker collecting the listing fee was interested in nothing else and made no effort whatever to dispose of his or any other business. The head office of these fakers is very careful to avoid sending any communication regarding these transactions through the mail and, of course, they never advertise. We will be glad to have more definite information regarding their operations from any readers who have been imposed upon.

THREATENED LEGISLATION at Washington is affecting the value of exchange memberships just as adversely as failure of Congress to cut governmental expenses is prolonging the depression. Under the threat of legislation to limit trading and to authorize the incompetent secretary of agriculture to write the rules of the future trading exchanges the market value of Chicago Board of Trade memberships has dropped from \$65,000 to \$6,100. The last \$500 of the drop coincided with the announcement that enemies of organized markets had succeeded in obtaining a resolution by the agricultural committee for an investigation. On the day that the increased tax on stock transfers went into the tax bill the price of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange dropped \$17,000, the quotation being the lowest since early in 1925. Our Congress of radicals is anything but helpful to the markets or to business.

Farmers Actively Demanding Real Relief

At last the real dirt farmers are coming to a painful realization of their own crucifixion. The persistent efforts of the farm agitators and the Farm Board leaders to coerce co-operative elevators into shipping all of their grain to Farm Board subsidiaries regardless of prices paid has opened the eyes of thousands of farmers to the real blight being cast upon the markets for their products by the merchandising activities of the Farm Board.

The Board's bungling methods have not only driven buyers out of the wheat and cotton markets, but have cast a depressing influence over the markets for many other farm products and to the great detriment of the producers. Through the activities of its subsidiary in the creamery business the market for cream has been so depressed as to bring distress to all producers. Similar efforts in the livestock business, the milk business, the rice business, the wool business and many other lines have brought like results. Naturally producers who are familiar with the blighting influence of Farm Board activities are now demanding the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the abolishment of the Federal Farm Board. As is published elsewhere in this number, the vote taken by the *Nebraska Farmer*, Sam McKelvie's paper, shows that 101 readers wanted the Act repealed while only 6 favored its retention. A vote taken by the *Republican* of Central City, Neb., of farmers in the Third Congressional District of that state, showed 3253 farmers to be against the Farm Board while only 322 voted for its retention.

Nearly every gathering of farmers makes emphatic demands for the repeal of the law. The action of the Farmers National Protective Ass'n whose petition to Congress was published in the *Journal* for March 23, is in harmony with the demand of T. R. Cain, of Jacksonville, Ill., President of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, who is conducting a vigorous campaign against the Farm Board and its meddling subsidiaries which are striving to gain control of the co-operative elevators. In other words, the farmers everywhere seem to be getting wise to the real motives of the directors of Farm Board activities.

Every market for farm products seems to be suffering from the depressing influence of Farm Board interference, and in their urgent demand for relief from the dominating influence of farm racketeers farmers merit the hearty support of merchants in all lines of business. In destroying the markets for agricultural products these meddlers have reduced the producers to a serfdom that leaves them with little purchasing power and hence all merchants suffer as much as the farmers themselves. Altho the Lower House refused last week to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act, a few letters from producers demanding an unfettered market for their products would prompt many dull Congressmen to take a different view of the needs of their constituents.

While Congress, no doubt, was prompted by an honest desire to help agriculture through the Marketing Act, nothing it or any other agency has ever done has wielded a more destructive influence on agriculture, and the sooner the producer's markets are relieved of the blighting influence of this band of market meddlers, the sooner will the country start back toward normal business. While the Government stands to lose most of its half billion dollar revolving fund, its loss will be small compared with the great loss forced upon the producers and the merchants serving them by the price pegging practices of the Federal Farm Board. The time for action is NOW.

Joe Leiter Is Dead

Joe Leiter, the wheat growers' friend of thirty-five years ago, is dead. He had no need of wheat, but he believed it was cheap at 66½ cts. and bot many million bushels to the pleasing profit of a million growers. He was a speculator, some narrow bigots might have called him a gambler. He bot wheat confident that he would be able to sell it at a profit.

He started buying in April 1897 and in due time accumulated a long line of May wheat as well as many elevators full of cash wheat. Instead of hoarding all purchases as has been done by the meddling Farm Board he exported and sold U. S. millers for immediate grinding many million bushels even tho he lost heavily by each sale.

The country grain shippers welcomed the strong demand for wheat, because it enabled them to pay their farmer patrons a satisfactory price for the crop. The growers were more than pleased with the price received and did not care a rap what Joe did with his wheat. However, he moved his purchases out of the public storehouses as fast as his alert salesmen could find buyers and wasted no time urging growers to reduce their wheat acreage or to confine their production to hickory trees.

Joe boosted the price of two crops to the great delight of wheat growers everywhere and he lost only nine million of his father's dollars, while our hoarding Farm Board has stubbornly depressed the price of every agricultural product it has touched and lost most of the half billion dollars entrusted to it as a revolving fund. Let us have more speculators and remove all taxes on and restrictions to their market activities. More power to them.

Joe Leiter was no bureaucrat or chronic farm reliever. He never pretended to be any more than a speculator, yet his purchases of wheat advanced the prices of all grains and won the enthusiastic applause of farmers generally. The grain producers need and want more speculators in the public markets with Joe Leiter's capital and courage. Farmers who profited from Joe's price boosting campaign will always think kindly of him and resent the carping criticism of grain speculators persistently indulged by scheming agitators and politicians ignorant of the factors essential to an active and attractive grain market.

How Burocracy Stifles Transportation

When the Southern Pacific applied for permission to reduce rates from Galveston and Houston to Pacific Coast points to enable the steamships operated by the railroad company from New York and Baltimore to Gulf ports to compete with ships using the Panama Canal the Interstate Commerce Commission denied the petition on the allegation that "We have not been persuaded that, as a whole, the rates proposed by the applicants would be compensatory." In other words, the Commission pretends to know more about the business of the Southern Pacific than does the president of that road. In this way an irresponsible body of burocrats usurps the functions of a management that is responsible to the stockholders of the road for the earning of dividends.

When the Missouri Pacific applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan it was approved with expressed reluctance by the Interstate Commerce Commission stating that "We are not convinced that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should take up loans of this character." This loan operated to relieve certain banks just as the Corporation has aided 600 other banks in the emergency. It illustrates the Commission's excursions into fields beyond its authority, the Interstate Commerce Commission having no jurisdiction over bank relief.

All this unwarranted interference discourages the railroad managements from exercising the initiative required to develop a service in the interest of shippers.

A belated admission from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the carriers need relief from restrictions is most encouraging. In his recent address before the American Railway Engineering Ass'n at Chicago he advocated amendments permitting the railroads to own and operate all sorts of transportation services, to consolidate and to abandon unprofitable lines.

Interested Ass'ns Help Each Other

Commendable as a move in the right direction is the action fostered by E. B. Dunbar and Sec'y Stannard of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, who called a meeting of sec'ys of various eastern ass'ns, whose members suffer from competition of subsidized institutions.

The meeting was directed to unify the interests of the trades represented, solidify and increase their influence thru consolidation of political strength and voting power, as demonstrated by the report elsewhere.

This unifying of activities in the common interest of all is most commendable. The charter members will find many more anxious to join their ranks to protect the liberties and rights of individuals from destruction by government paternalism.

Drawer Protected by Notice on Draft

The notation on a draft that the funds were to be treated as a trust fund was held by the Oklahoma Supreme Court to be a valid protection to the drawer, and held otherwise in the later Early & Daniel case, leading to considerable confusion.

Now the Supreme Court of Mississippi in a decision given Mar. 10, 1932, with knowledge of the conflicting decisions, reverts to the position of the Oklahoma court, and gives the shipper drawing draft the fullest protection.

On May 5, 1930, the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., of Meridian, Miss., drew on Buckley Bros., Newton, Miss., for \$787.25, the draft bearing the notation:

This draft is cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained through its collection are not to be accounted for to drawer, and are not to be commingled with the other funds of collecting bank.

Attached to and accompanying the draft was a letter of instruction to the Citizens' Bank of Newton, Miss., the collecting agent, in the following words, to wit:

"Citizen Bank, Newton, Miss.,
"Gentlemen: We enclose herewith our Draft or Trade Acceptance as listed below, for collection and returns. No Protest.
"Kindly deliver to payee any bill of lading attached, only upon payment of draft, and remit to us immediately in New York, New Orleans, or Chicago Exchange.

Having ample funds in the Citizens Bank, Buckley Bros. paid by check thereon, and the Citizens Bank mailed a draft for \$786.45 on the First National Bank of Meridian to the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. Altho the First National had ample funds of the Newton bank it refused to pay the draft, having learned that on May 16, the day the draft was mailed, the Newton bank suspended business.

Assets of the bank were taken by the state superintendent of banks, whom the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. made defendant in a suit to recover as preferred creditor.

Justice McGowen of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, said:

It is quite clear to us that the instruction printed on the draft notified the collecting bank that the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. did not intend for this draft, or proceeds thereof, to be handled by the Citizens' Bank except as its agent, and such agency to continue from the time the bank received the draft for collection until the money was paid to appellee. It was notice that the appellee did not want to become a depositor; that it did not want the relation of debtor and creditor to exist between it and the collection agent. Appellee forbade the commingling of its funds, when collected with the funds of the bank.

The notice printed on the draft was unequivocal; and the Citizens' Bank was under no obligation, so far as this record discloses, to handle this draft, but it saw fit to go forward and deal with same as the agent of the forwarder, and, having done so, the contract offered by the forwarding party became binding—in other words, the whole contract was one of principal and agent, and it was a contract, in effect, that this relation should not be changed by the Citizens' Bank. It was clearly the intention of the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. not to become debtor to the Citizens' Bank; and it is also clear that this intention could not have been misunderstood by the bank, and that it accepted and transacted the business with that understanding.

The Citizens' Bank of Newton made no

effort to credit the Meridian Grain & Elevator Company with the funds, and it would be idle to say that the mere fact that banks sent their exchange instead of sending the actual money by messenger or otherwise would be sufficient to change the clearly expressed intention of the parties in the transaction here under consideration. We do not deem it necessary to follow counsel for the parties herein in their citation of numerous authorities on this question, which has vexed the various courts of the country, but content ourselves with the announcement that the decision herein is in line and accord with the policy of this court on this question.

There are conflicts in other courts of the country which cannot be harmonized, and an effort to do so will only tend to confuse the bench and bar. We simply announce that in this case it clearly appears that the intention of the parties was that the relation of principal and agent was to continue throughout the transaction until the agent had discharged its duty to the principal by placing in its hands its property. That relation in the instant case never changed; the Citizens' Bank never became the mere debtor of the Meridian Grain & Elevator Company. The court below so held.

Affirmed.—139 So. Rep. 857.

Legislation at Washington

By a vote of 152 to 23 the House Apr. 8 defeated an amendment to the independent offices bill by Vinson providing for cessation of Farm Board activities by June 30 and transfer of its affairs to the Department of Agriculture for liquidation.

The senate com'ite on agriculture has reported favorably on two resolutions for an investigation by the Department of Agriculture of trading in wheat and cotton futures. The wheat resolution was introduced by Senator Capper, with the approval of Sec'y Hyde. Senator Norris' resolution for investigation of the Farm Board was adopted Apr. 11.

Salaries paid Farm Boarders were defended by C. E. Huff Mar. 21 before a Senate agricultural sub-com'ite with the assertion that "results counted more than cost of operation." At the same hearing on the Borah bill to cut Farm Board salaries C. H. Williams of Gastonia, N. C., said the Board "by unwise use of its powers" is literally crushing the co-operative movement. The ten head men of the Farm Board average each \$30,000 annually.

S. 2627, by Nye, would establish the "Federal Trade Court."

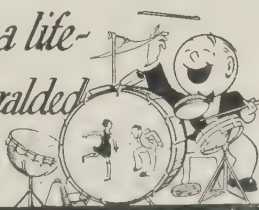
S. 3903, by Gore, would make it unlawful for the Farm Board to sell wheat for less than 81 cents per bushel for No. 2 hard at Chicago, before Jan. 1, 1933.

H. R. 10158, by Jones, amends the Grain Futures Act to authorize the Sec'y. of Agriculture to use his own judgment to order short selling on exchanges to be discontinued.

S. 2626, by Nye, amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that no court shall question the legality of a trade practice agreement after it has been approved by the Commission. The provisions for review of Commission orders in Sec. 5 are retained.

S. 3955, introduced by McNary, reads as follows: That section 2 of the United States Warehouse Act approved August 11, 1916, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Sec. 2. The term 'warehouse' as used in this Act shall be deemed to mean every building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which any agricultural product is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which any agricultural product is or may be stored. The term 'agricultural product' as used in this Act shall be deemed to include logs, lumber and lumber products, including piling, poles, posts, pulpwood, plywood, and shingles. As used in this Act, 'person' includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest; 'warehouseman' means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing agricultural products; and 'receipt' means a warehouse receipt."

The opportunity of a lifetime seldom comes heralded by a jazz band!



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Buyer Responsible for Payment of Draft?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can the Journals cite a decision of court holding that buyer who specifies the bank thru which draft is to be made makes the bank his agent and is thereby responsible for any loss?—Jesse C. Stewart, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ans.: The Supreme Court of Oklahoma so held in *Harryman v. Bowlin*, 4 Pac. Rep. (2d) 1011, published in the *Grain & Feed Journals* Jan. 13, page 18.

Book on Grain Elevator Machinery

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to obtain a book dealing with the machinery in an elevator, also one that tells of the problems that come up in an elevator.—J. L. Gard, Chester, Ill.

Ans.: Catalogs of manufacturers of grain elevator machinery are a good source of information. "The Design of Walls, Bins and Grain Elevators" by Milo S. Ketchum; and "Belt Conveyors and Belt Elevators" by Frederic V. Hetzel, would be helpful. Another book illustrating every style of elevator construction is "Plans of Grain Elevators" by the *Grain Dealers Journal*. All of the desired information is not contained in any single volume; and professional elevator architects have much data accumulated by experience and not yet published.

Can Unlicensed Warehouseman Collect Storage Charges?

Grain & Feed Journals: A customer of ours who is an attorney and from whom we are endeavoring to collect a storage charge, states that we can not legally charge storage on grain left in our elevator. This customer had due notice that the grain had been delivered and that there would be a charge for storage at our regular rate of one cent per bushel per month. We understood that elevators in country towns were not required to have a public warehouseman's license.—Illinois.

Ans.: A grain elevator operator in a country town may do business lawfully as a public warehouseman mixing the grain of different owners, without a license, the Illinois Statutes not requiring a license to be applied for in cities of less than 100,000 when there is no deputy state grain inspector appointed in that county.

Useless Buros Cause of High Taxes

At a district meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, held at Morris Mar. 29 R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, told the 100 present that "The way to return us to prosperity is to reduce taxation by elimination of a mass of useless government buros, boards and commissions. We must get back on a safe, sane road to prosperity.

"This is not a case of overproduction but a condition of under-consumption. America will rise out of this slump and the grain business will come back, but the way to restore business is to take the government out of private business. It is a two year fight as I see it, and victory is at the end, but unless the changes are effected America faces a serious breakdown."

Repeal of the recapture provisions of the Transportation Act was urged by the directors of the Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n recently, as a measure of relief to the well managed railroads which are penalized. Relieved of many unfair regulations and restrictions all business would be encouraged to advance.

Bert Dow Makes Hole in One

Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia., director and past president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, principal owner of the Davenport Elevator Co., recently returned from Florida where he has been recuperating from an operation suffered last December.

The first thing he did on returning was to make a hole in one on the Arsenal Golf Course, the first to be made in the neighborhood of the tri-cities this year. It was the 222-yard hole No. 4.

Delegates to the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who have been winning the trophies, are advised to practice long and hard to protect their laurels.—Art Torkelson.

A Cotton Picking Machine was demonstrated at Chicago Apr. 7 by Geo. R. Meyer-cord, who states it will do the work of 60 men, cut production costs to 6 or 7 cents per pound and increase the acreage 20 per cent. Sad news for the Farm Board holding cotton bought at 16¼ cents.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 22-23. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

Apr. 27-28. Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 10-11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Danville, Ill.

May 13-14. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Amarillo, Tex.

May 16-17. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

May 17-18. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Martin, Sioux City, Ia.

May 19-20. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

May 24-25. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

June 2-4. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-18. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 20. Farm & Grass Seed Group, A. S. T. A., Chicago, Ill.

June 20-21. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 21-23. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28-29. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

July 5-6. National Hay Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Ind.

Death of J. J. Wolcott

John J. Wolcott died at Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 30 after an illness of more than a month.

Mr. Wolcott had been on a cruise of the Caribbean Sea, contracted influenza and was forced to submit to a major operation, after which complications set in, his death being expected momentarily for several weeks.

In 1902 he became a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, being first associated with the A. C. Davis Grain Co. and later with the Home Grain Co. When this company withdrew Mr. Wolcott became an independent pit broker in 1922, handling the transactions of the Armour Grain Co.

With Wm. B. Lincoln he organized the present firm of Wolcott & Lincoln in 1925, now operating the Alton Elevator at Kansas City and the Wellington Terminal Elevator at Wellington, Kan.

Mr. Wolcott was interested in movements for the promotion of the activities of the Board of Trade. He was first vice pres. of the Grain Clearing Co., a member of the future trading com'te and had been a director and a member of important com'tes.

He is survived by the widow, a daughter, Mrs. L. F. Rogers of Wichita, and two sons, Fred L. Wolcott, Kansas City, and J. J. Wolcott, Jr., Wellington, Kan.

The U. S. Department of Commerce recently moved into a fine new marble palace costing \$17,500,000 and now the Department of Agriculture is about to start the construction of "the largest building in the world," which will have seven wings with dimensions of 480 x 1,000 ft. When all the taxpayers are on the federal payroll these marble palaces will remain a most impressive monument to the folly of extravagant bureaucracy.



J. J. Wolcott, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased.

Farmers Back the Board of Trade Against Secretary of Agriculture

Meddling with marketing contrary to the wishes of the grain growers themselves has brot down the condemnation of the farmers on the Washington bureaucrats.

At the request of Sec'y Hyde the Chicago Board of Trade changed the rule to eliminate yellow wheat from the contract grades. After the farmers learned what this was costing them in the way of discounts they demanded a change back to the old rules and the Board of Trade complied. Whereat Sec'y Hyde became enraged and wrote as follows to Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Com'tee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Sec'y Hyde's Defense

At my suggestion a readjustment of deliverable grades was made in October, 1930, the total number being reduced from seventeen to nine. The grades deliverable at contract price were reduced from seven to five, the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 Yellow Hard winter wheat which is universally recognized as slightly inferior for bread making purposes being eliminated. This resulted in enhancing the value of the futures contract as shown by a comparison of the closing prices of the old and new May futures from October, 1930, to the end of May, 1931, when both futures were active. From October to January, inclusive, the monthly average closing price of the new May contract ranged from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ cents per bushel higher than for the old May contract which permitted the delivery of No. 2 Yellow Hard winter wheat at contract price. For the months of February to May, inclusive, the monthly average difference in price in favor of the new contract ranged from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel.

Recently the Chicago Board of Trade again modified its rule governing deliverable grades, and effective March 12, 1932, restored No. 1 and No. 2 Yellow Hard winter to the grades deliverable at contract prices, thus again lowering the value of the contract to the advantage of the seller of futures and to the detriment of the producer who ordinarily must sell his wheat at the country station.

While the Board of Trade rule governing deliverable grades as recently modified may show an apparent benefit to a small number of producers (less than 1.2 per cent based on the five-year average of the crops of 1926-30) the pecuniary loss to the wheat producers as a whole resulting from the lowering of the standard of the contract will far outweigh any possible benefit which may result to producers from such modification.

Questions of this general character are of vital importance to the producers. It seems evident, however, that the rights of producers will not be fully safeguarded until some provision is made for suitable control by federal authority over board of trade rules governing transactions which affect prices.

Pretensions Exposed by President Carey

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, read Mr. Hyde's letter to Chairman Jones in the newspapers, and replied as follows:

Your letter unquestionably demonstrates the absurdity of having rules formulated for the governing of an industry which affects thousands of wage earners and tillers of the soil by one who, not only is not a member of the industry, but also does not understand the technical side of the industry sufficiently well to justify the expenditure of capital and labor by others in an industry so regulated.

According to your letter, all of the prices paid to producers at country stations throughout the United States "are based primarily on the closing prices of futures, and especially the closing prices of futures on the Chicago Board of Trade." By the reasoning used in your letter, the prices paid at Southwestern country stations would not be based upon the cash market in Kansas City, let us say, but rather upon the closing prices of Chicago futures. If this is so, may I ask why the Federal Farm Board, on Oct. 26, 1929, fixed a price of \$1.18 a bushel for No. 1 hard winter wheat basis Chicago, and a price of \$1.15 per bushel for the same wheat basis Kansas City, and a price of \$1.21 per bushel for the same wheat basis Galveston, and a price of \$1.15 per bushel basis

Omaha? The freight rate between Chicago and Kansas City in 1929 was $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. Why was not the price made in Kansas City at \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$?

The Farm Board, of which you are ex-officio a member, knew thru its advisers that the cash market at country stations tributary to Kansas City is based upon the merchandising, manufacturing, and export markets available in Kansas City to the producers in that territory. The same thing holds true in Galveston and in Omaha.

Your argument claims entirely too much, namely, that the price of futures in Chicago governs the price paid by country elevators for the entire wheat crop, and as an example let us say in the Southwestern territory which is naturally tributary to Kansas City. There have been 4 times in the years 1930 and 1931 when Kansas City No. 2 hard winter wheat sold at less than a shipping difference under the Chicago cash market and there have been 590 times when Kansas City sold at greater than a shipping difference under the Chicago market. This difference certainly could have been occasioned by nothing other than the special factors peculiar and individual to the Kansas City market at those particular times.

Your argument also states too much when you claim that the difference between new and old May contracts in 1931 measures only the estimation placed by buyers upon the danger that they might secure the delivery of yellow wheat. Please remember that the prices of old and new May futures contracts referred to in your letter reflect other factors in addition to yellow wheat. You will recall that the new May futures did not permit the delivery of grain in carlots on the last three business days of the month on the same liberal terms as permitted on the old contracts. You will also remember that the old May contracts contained all the hedges and were cornered by the pit activities of the Farmers National Grain Corporation acting for the Grain Stabilization Corporation. There was no free market at that time.

In a conference such as our committee suggested to you Sept. 13, 1929, you would have been advised of these very important factors working to create a price difference between old and new contracts and certainly would have then understood that the difference was not occasioned solely by the fact that the new contracts did not permit the delivery of No. 1 and No. 2 yellow hard wheat.

The percentage of yellow hard wheat received in Chicago during the last five years is in itself adequate proof to all fair minded men that the farmers of Illinois should have the protection of delivering yellow hard winter wheat in carlots on future contracts in their home market should they desire to market their wheat by carlot deliveries on the sales of futures.

When harvest time came in July, 1931, in Illinois conditions were such that we had an unusual amount of wheat which the Federal Inspectors graded as Yellow Wheat. A great complaint arose thruout Central Illinois. We received many letters from farmers and country grain shippers complaining of the discounts which yellow wheat was suffering in the Chicago market because of the fact that that wheat could not be applied on futures contracts. Mr. Earl C. Smith, head of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told Mr. Clutton one afternoon that at the State Fair he had run into many verbal complaints that were rather bitter.

Many of the complaints on the elimination of yellow hard wheat reached the Department of Agriculture in Washington and the complainants were informed that the Department had made no change in its grading rules, and the intimation was given that the responsibility for the elimination of yellow hard wheat from grades deliverable on contracts lay entirely on the shoulders of the Chicago Board of Trade. This shirking of responsibility was very annoying to us, especially as our committee had warned you and Mr. Legge on Sept. 13, 1929, that just such a situation would arise whenever we had a certain type of weather at harvest time. However, in a spirit of co-operation with your ideas, we undertook by means of conferences with Mr. Olson to have his Department see the wisdom of eliminating the sub-class of Yellow Hard Wheat from the Federal Standards. Mr. Olson's Department felt that they should not eliminate the sub-class, and after the second conference Mr. Olson advised us, without giving definite reasons, that his Department would not

eliminate the sub-class. We, therefore, in the interests of the producers of the great Central West and particularly the producers of Illinois and at the request of organizations representing more than 50,000 of these producers, reinstated No. 1 and No. 2 yellow hard wheat as deliverable grades on futures contracts.

It would seem that if yellow hard winter wheat is so very unimportant from a production standpoint and from a milling standpoint, as you choose to make it in your letters to Mr. Jones and Senator McNary, that the welfare of the producers in the United States would not have suffered had the Department of Agricultural Economics been willing to remove the sub-class of yellow hard winter wheat from the standards, and this would seem to point all the more clearly to the desirability of discussing these matters frankly and fully before publicity is given since your Department would not then have been placed in the unenviable position of so grading wheat as to work against the best interests of all the producers.

Hyde's Russian Scare.—I am reminded of the series of telegrams which we received and which were given by your office to the newspapers hours before we received them with respect to the Russian hedges placed in this market in 1930. After the Congressional Commission, headed by Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., had examined into the facts of the matter, not only in New York but in Chicago, they made the following report to Congress: "based on the testimony presented, the committee is of the opinion that these transactions were made with no intent by the Soviet Government to depress the price of wheat." "These transactions in wheat by the All Russian Textile Syndicate constituted legitimate hedging." At that time it was felt by many that your telegrams were inspired by political considerations, and I cannot help but feel that your letters to Senator McNary and to Mr. Jones are not untinted with politics at this time, especially in view of the on coming election when it might be considered profitable politically for the Department of Agriculture with its enormous expenditure and waste of public money to have a football which it could kick around for the diversion of the minds of Senators and voters.

Tired of Being Foot Ball of Politics.—I have no hesitation in saying to you that the officers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade are tired of being kicked around as a political football. We have endeavored to be courteous to you and to your office. We have tried at all times to co-operate with you when it was possible to co-operate with you. We, as citizens and as taxpayers and as honest men resent the continued implications as to our integrity and as to our motives which emanate from the Department of Agriculture, and we resent, as taxpaying citizens of the United States, a trial by the head of a bureau wherein we are arraigned and found guilty without even the fairness of a hearing. Such star chamber trials and newspaper indictments ill become the dignity of a member of the cabinet of the President of the United States and I hope that when the next important matter comes up for consideration we will at least have the courtesy of a hearing before we are made the scapegoats in what appears to be a political judgment.

Farmers Side with Board of Trade

Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., sent to Chairman Jones a telegram stating that his organization, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, of which he is secretary, had 25,000 farmer stockholders and 50,000 grain producing patrons, and heartily approves the action of the board of trade. He said:

During the last threshing season more than 50 per cent of the wheat produced in Illinois graded yellow-hard. Discounts ranged from one-half to three and one-half cents per bushel. We received numerous complaints from farmers regarding excessive discounts.

A meeting was held last September to consider the complaints. At that time a resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture to eliminate yellow hard wheat as a special grade was adopted.

Secretary Hyde then had it within his power to relieve our farmers. . . . Upon his refusal we were obliged to call upon the Board of Trade. . . . The recent action of the Board of Trade on a crop such as that produced last year will save the farmers of Illinois more than \$2,500,000 on a single crop. Surely this action was in the interest of the farmers and information coming to this office convinces us it meets with their approval.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Electric Power Rates in Illinois

Grain & Feed Journals: It seems to me I am paying rather high rates for electric power. I would have to use \$58 worth of power in one month before I could get a 3-cent rate. I pay 7 cents for the first 400 Kw., then 5 cents for the next 600 Kw. At the same time any person who owns an electric stove can by paying \$1 for the first 10 Kw. get the 3-cent rate for all he uses in any one month above the 10 Kw.

The I. P. L. Corp. operates here and furnish good service, so far as repairs and upkeep are concerned, but they should reduce the numbers of hours used in the first 2 blocks. If the first block was reduced to 200 and the second to 200 as is done in most places I could get some of the 3-cent rate each month. I would be glad to hear of other dealers' experience.—W. A. Webb, Le Roy, Ill.

Demoralizing the Farmer's Markets

Grain & Feed Journals: Again the Farm Board makes a spectacle of itself by intimating to the world that it has made a deplorable mess of things and is caught with a burdensome load of wheat which is making heavy inroads in its nearly depleted "revolving" fund of \$500,000,000 and before its few remaining dollars are "dissolved" something must be done.

To extricate itself from its disastrous adventure in price-fixing and hoarding, accumulating in this experiment a total of 329,000,000 bus. of wheat and 1,300,000 bales of cotton purchased outright, with loans on nearly 2½ million bales more, the Farm Board adds to its many blunders by announcing its failure to foreign buyers.

Its emissary of failure is sent abroad in the person of George S. Milnor, president of its price fixing corporation, who announced that he was going abroad pleasure-bent. At the same time Secretary of Agriculture Hyde was quoted as stating that an intensive campaign would be made to dispose of government holdings of wheat and cotton abroad.

These political job-holders did not even put to practice the simplest and elementary science of business. What a elephantine reception these political blunderers will receive abroad. We can almost see the foreigners chuckling with the prospect of meeting these school-boy aspirants to the classification of "international traders." The Hoover farm act's \$50,000 a year "expert" will be fortunate if he returns to the United States with his shirt after running the gamut of the shrewd foreign dealer.

It is difficult to conceive of any so-called business man or any person with an academic interest in trading starting out to negotiate the sale of millions of bushels of wheat with prior announcements of intention.

Nevertheless, the purported facts stand out as being responsible for the demoralization of world prices for wheat. Announcements, denials and confirmations of wheat dumping policies of the Farm Board completely disrupted American and foreign markets, sales everywhere showing marked contraction

awaiting further developments in efforts to liquidate stabilization stocks.

Grain farmers are rapidly exhausting their patience in watching this political fiasco demoralize prices and ruin their markets.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Kansas City, Mo.

Buyer of Cheaply Constructed House Invites Trouble

Grain & Feed Journals: When letting the contract for the construction of a grain elevator the owner who is quoted a low price on the work, should investigate first rather than be sorry later. Has the designer of the cheap house any reputation? Have some of his plans developed serious faults when placed in service? Have the types of construction advocated by the Cheap John builder been tried elsewhere and found wanting?

Will the thin metal, riveted farm silo style of construction stand the heavy pressure of grain.

Do the hollow tile silos, copied from the cow-yard, permit rain to drive in between the joints to accumulate in the hollows and leak water into the grain for a week afterwards?

One stave silo builder placed the return conveyor in the concrete slab supporting the structure, and when the slab settled the conveyor bent in the middle and could not be operated. A hole had to be knocked in the stave wall to get out the grain.

If economy must be practiced call in an experienced builder and ask him to economize. The house may not be as large or as handsome on the exterior, but it will give service at low cost of operation.—A. L. B.

Truck Competition Increasing

Grain & Feed Journals: Truckers have been making much trouble for grain shippers of Southeastern Indiana and Southwestern Ohio by driving into the country, buying a load of corn at several cents below the market and occasionally settling with the growers for fewer bushels than loaded; then these irresponsibles haul their grain to Cincinnati and sell it. While no complaints have been made recently of rubber checks, last year some farmers received checks which they could not collect.

Some lines of railroads seem disposed to grant a reduced freight rate to meet this cut-throat competition. While few terminal markets are equipped to receive grain from trucks, doubtless if a sufficient volume were hauled to any market, facilities would be provided and both the railroads and the country grain merchants deprived of business which they could handle much more economically and more efficiently than the trucks.

When the truckers are required to pay reasonable taxes and contribute their fair share to the upkeep of the public highways, they will not be able to haul grain for less than the railroads do. As it is now, the railroads are unfairly taxed to build and maintain highways over which their competitors haul freight at lower rates than they can afford to carry it.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Left Alone to Die

Grain & Feed Journals: The best suggestion about the Farm Board is that Congress set its face like flint against giving them another dollar and let them die a natural death, when they finish squandering the five hundred millions of the tax-payers' money, like any other business enterprise that performs no real service and is extravagantly conducted.—H. I. Baldwin, Decatur, Ill.

Politicians Ruin the Inspection Service

Grain & Feed Journals: To understand how politicians work to prostitute public office for private gain it is necessary to get behind the scenes.

An inside view of what recently happened in the changes of inspectors in Kansas will disclose how incompetents are given salaried jobs as rewards for political work.

Geo. B. Ross, chief grain inspector, received a letter from Mr. Helvering in which he said: "I think for the general good of the service that Mr. Betton should be relieved of his place and Mr. T. B. Armstrong assume the duties of supervising inspector, doing away with the position of first assistant."

Later he received a communication from Mr. Helvering demanding the immediate dismissal of Mr. Armstrong. Jan. 11, the governor wrote as follows: "I am writing you to have Mr. Lamb of Coffeyville relieved and Mr. Elizie Corfman of that city given his place. If it is necessary to have Mr. Corfman go to Kansas City for two or three months' service before he can qualify or whatever else may be necessary please see that it is arranged. I hope this will be attended to without further suggestion from me."

The Mr. Corfman referred to in this letter never had any experience in the handling of grains and was not even familiar with the federal grain standards upon which all grain grades are based. Mr. Ross brought this to the attention of the governor and he wrote under date of Jan. 20 as follows: "I have read your letter of Jan. 13, with much interest. I think it would be well for you to ask Mr. Corfman to go to Kansas City so you can discuss with him the procedure necessary to obtain a federal license. Of course, it will be up to him to decide as to what he would care to do about it after being fully advised as to the requirements. As I stated in my previous letter, I desire and ask you again, to put him on at Kansas City or elsewhere for a sufficient time to train him preparatory to obtaining a federal license, with the understanding that he shall be given the Coffeyville place."

On Jan. 16, he informed Mr. Ross that he had demanded the resignation of R. J. Killeen and appointed Elmer Hickman, real estate dealer of Kansas City, as weighmaster; also demanded the resignation of Joe Riding in charge of moisture testing and appointed Lee Brown of Piper, Kansas, to succeed him. Mr. Brown was totally unprepared for the work. He further removed other employees of the department and made appointments without even consulting the chief. Realizing that it would be impossible to maintain the efficiency of the department, Mr. Ross tendered his resignation by registered mail for immediate acceptance. He appointed Mr. Kincaid of Johnson county to succeed Mr. Ross. Mr. Kincaid has never had any experience in the handling of grain; neither is he familiar with the federal standards.

In other words a political pet is to be paid a salary while learning; and will a state employee who knows he holds his job by pull feel it incumbent upon him to show any degree of efficiency in the position to which he has been appointed?—Sunflower.

Steen Tells Analysts about 40,000,000 Bus. of Red Cross Wheat

Appearing before the regular monthly meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club, Chicago, Mar. 22, Herman Steen, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, explained the methods being followed by the Red Cross in distributing 40,000,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat allocated to it by Congress for relief to the needy. He said, in part:

The original movement toward allocation of Farm Board wheat as a gift to the needy, relief to the surplus, and help to farmers unable to buy feed for their livestock was started by Senator Capper. Millers from the beginning opposed the movement because it would disrupt family flour trade, the best trade the millers have, and in effect simply dump 40,000,000 bus. of wheat on the market.

For some time the bill was held in the House Com'te on Agriculture, but eventually was forced to a vote and passed by both Houses. The Red Cross was given the job of distribution, tho it refused to accept the responsibility if it must be put to expense in handling the wheat.

Consultation between officials of the Red Cross and the 11 members of the executive com'te of the Millers National Federation effected a plan.

The plan evolved allocates grinding among all mills of the country on the basis of their average volume during the past three years, tempered by economic restrictions, such as location of the wheat, location of the mills, and localities where the most suffering creates the greatest need. Mills have been asked for a statement of their grindings for the past three years, less exports.

This country normally uses about 100,000,000 bbls. of flour annually. Grinding of 40,000,000 bus. of wheat would create about 2,000,000 bbls., or 2%, and apportioning of grinding is on a basis of 2% of the average annual grinding for domestic trade.

It is to be expected that the Grain Stabilization Corp. will deliver the poorest No. 2 wheat possible under the Act. No great quantities of Northwestern wheat are likely to get out of storage. Probably much of it will be yellow berry, low in protein, worth the least to the Farm Board elevators holding it, tho this will make sound flour. It is probable that Southwestern wheat will move to best advantage in filling deficiencies.

Grinding charges allowed the miller are 50 cents a bbl. In actual handling the miller absorbs all charges for transportation, handling, sacking, and forwarding.

The flour is packed in bags carrying special marks indicating it is Red Cross flour "Not to Be Sold."

The miller takes his pay in wheat at the rate of 4.6 bus. to a bbl. of flour. He credits the Red Cross with 76 lbs. of millfeed per bbl. of flour at the current price as determined by a com'te made up of representation from the millers and the Red Cross, except where the millfeed is retained for territories needing feed, and bills the Red Cross for the difference between this and the total expenses he has absorbed, including his milling charge of 50 cents a bbl. Payment is made in wheat.

He is privileged to use his own wheat for grinding purposes and have it replaced with Farm Board wheat if he wishes, tho little if any of this is likely to be done.

The price set on wheat is its book value on the day it is turned over. Such wheat as is turned over to the miller in payment for his services and absorbed charges must be turned over to him in such fashion that he can have it hedged.

The Red Cross has a chapter in every county. Requests are gone over by the division offices before they are granted. To date orders for 300,000 bbls. have been recognized.

It is the idea of the Red Cross to use 5,000,000 bus. for feed in drought stricken areas. This is being cracked at various mills and distributed in accordance with information supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

Some believe that the 40,000,000 bus. of wheat being ground for the Red Cross will increase flour consumption. Millers do not subscribe to this idea. It will constitute replacement of present business. Many families are now being fed by the Red Cross, and where these grindings go it will simply eliminate purchases of flour from local sources, replacing business that already exists.

Another speaker on the program of the Analysts was H. T. Corson, who delivered a rousing lecture against food faddists and advocated the use of white bread.

The Relief Farmers Want

It is most interesting not only to grain merchants but also to grain growers to learn that the readers of the *Nebraska Farmer* published by Samuel R. McKelvie at Lincoln surprised this ex-member of the Farm Board. When replying to his interrogation, "What Do The Farmers Want," the farmers replied as follows:

1. Should the Agricultural Marketing Act (Farm Board) be: AMENDED—19; REPEALED—101; LEFT AS IT IS—6.
2. Do you favor the equalization fee? YES—32; NO—54.
3. Do you favor the debenture? YES—26; NO—52.
4. Would you prefer that Congress leave this whole subject alone? YES—44; NO—38.

Out of the many replies received only 6 farmers were agreeable to the law being left as it is, while 101 demand its repeal. That should be sufficient to convince the racketeers who have been preying upon the farmers that farmers have suffered enough from their meddling and now demand complete relief.

Some day, our wiseacres at Washington will realize the futility of trying to override economic laws with governmental regulations. Just think of it, 101 out of 126 farmers tell Sam McKelvie they wish the law repealed. What do the farmers of your section want? Have them tell their representatives in Congress.

Just Plain Funny

When Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the grain unit set up by the Federal Farm Board, told a Congressional com'te that results counted more than salaries—in defense of the \$50,000 a year paid to George Milnor as manager of the corporation—Mr. Huff just didn't appreciate how funny he had become.

We paid \$50,000 a year to a grain manager, \$75,000 a year to a cotton corporation manager, and have lost over \$175,000,000 of Federal money.—*Fargo Forum*.

Rumors, denials and more rumors, relative to the foreign marketing of our Farm Board wheat holdings. This is having more effect on world markets than warranted by the amount of wheat involved, but it is the same old story—one overstocked merchant setting the price. This same wheat, scattered thru-out the trade, would insure orderly distribution in foreign markets, without a ripple of apprehension.—Portland Grain Exchange.

Dust Explosion in Omaha Elevator

At 11:30 p. m., Apr. 4, a dust explosion in the reinforced concrete elevator of the Allied Mills, Omaha, Neb., wrecked the cupola, killed one man, injured five others and caused a property loss of \$350,000.

At 3 a. m. fire broke out from an undetermined cause in the 150 ft. long hay storage.

The Allied Mills recently received a rush order contract to grind 200,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat into feed for the Red Cross, practically without profit, and was operating 20 hours a day. In the grinding room of the head house were James Spradling, the watchman, and Wm. Willers. They were hurled 30 feet, Willers instantly killed, and Spradling pinned down by an iron support.

Fire followed the explosion and was not extinguished by the large water tank which burst and drenched the wreckage, which burned freely all the next day unaffected by several streams from fire hose, deflected by the wind.

Every part of the plant was damaged. A heavy galvanized iron covered door was blown from the main structure against the office building, breaking several windows. Falling debris crushed the roofs of sheds surrounding the structure. Sections of the cupola were blown high in air and landed 200 ft. away. Two box cars on track outside were split and partly toppled over. The main elevator contained 135,000 bus. of wheat, oats and corn.

No fire got into the tanks containing the wheat. Water ruined 1,000 tons of alfalfa hay, and a lot of feed was soaked.

This plant was formerly operated by the M. C. Peters Mill Co., which became a part of the Allied Mills in 1926. It will be rebuilt. Meantime all orders are being filled from the Allied Mills plants at Peoria and St. Louis.

The Australian Government is now paying a bounty of 9 cents a bushel for wheat produced, with the result that South Australia has just harvested the largest crop of wheat ever grown or twice as much as was harvested a year ago. The more the politicians interfere with economic conditions, the more difficult will it be for producers to get their business back to normal. Artificial stimulation will generally result in unneeded production and lower prices.



Elevator of the Allied Mills, Omaha, After the Explosion.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Goltry, Okla., Apr. 4.—Crop conditions fair—need rain.—Elmer Estill.

Parnell, Ill., Apr. 9.—We will have about a normal acreage of corn and a slight increase in the acreage of oats. The oats are all sown, and are beginning to need rain.—R. M. Kelley.

Blue Springs, Neb., Apr. 1.—Spring work in fields is just starting. Some damage to wheat from heaving and winter killing will show more as the weather gets warmer and drier. Alfalfa also heaved.—Farmers Union Co-Op. Co., A. O. Burket, mgr.

El Reno, Okla., Mar. 26.—Acreage of wheat in this vicinity reduced at least 25%; condition at this time good. Surface a little dry but better subsoil moisture than for several years at this season. Late freeze caught a small per cent of oats, but generally good.—General Grain Co., Geo. M. Lovell, agt.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 2.—A normal acreage of oats has been mostly seeded here under favorable conditions, altho a trifle late. Our growing crop of winter wheat so far appears to be in fair condition, best on low lying soils and poorest on the higher ridges. Most stations report that fewer beans will be planted than last year.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 6.—Winter wheat is recovering from the March freeze; permanent damage is apparently not great; most reports indicate that the injury is confined to the tops and that the plants will resume growth. Oat seeding continues, with the early sown up in the south. Rain is needed in the central counties.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 26.—Judging from past relations between intentions expressed early in the season and estimated harvested acreage in years when there is no unusual abandonment, it seems likely that about 21,020,000 acres of spring wheat will be harvested this year compared with 13,940,000 acres last year and 21,629,000 acres in 1930.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Eustis, Neb., Apr. 9.—Crop condition here is in bad shape. If a rain should come within the next ten days, I believe the crop would be near normal. Some farmers report wheat in good condition and some complain as to moisture not being on roots of grain. Up near Benkelman, Neb., the wheat is hurt 50%; at Beaver City about normal; at McCook, hurt 20%.—Allan W. Law, manager Seldomridge Elvtr.

Wilson, Kan., Mar. 21.—I believe that the growing wheat has gone thru the winter in fine shape. Unless we have a lot of freezing and thawing weather from now on, believe that we shall have a good crop again this year. The subsoil is thoroly soaked, and I believe we can get along until the middle or latter part of May without a great deal of moisture.—A. T. Wilson, the Art Wilson Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 1.—The authorities from the respective agricultural colleges give their opinions that the probable acreage sown to flaxseed will be as follows: North Dakota, 1,358,000; Minnesota, 861,000; South Dakota, 250,000; Montana, 315,000. The total of these estimates is 16.3% over last year's harvested acreage but 27% less than the 1931 sown acreage.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 6.—Plowing and oats sowing advanced generally in the southern two-thirds of the state and begun in the north. Winter wheat, only slightly affected by heaving, but turned brown in some localities of the northern section by the severe cold of early March, is of good stand generally and is reported in fair to good

condition in most sections.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 23.—I have just driven up from Los Angeles along the coast and I do not recall that I ever saw the vegetation in such a splendid condition. The copious rains of the past winter have caused all the hills to put on a fresh coat of bright green. All wheat, oat and barley fields present a wonderful sight. All wild flowers are blossoming in their full glory and present a mass of color that is most entrancing.—J. Carver Strong.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 6.—General soil and moisture conditions this spring are much better than a year ago due to an abundant snowfall during the winter. Even the areas most severely affected by the drouth last year have sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and start the crop. Due to the lack of reserve moisture in the subsoil, however, these territories will need ample rains during the growing season. The affected areas referred to are central and western South Dakota, northern and western North Dakota, and central and eastern Montana. While the backwardness of the spring has caused some concern, we do not as yet regard the delay in seeding too seriously, as favorable growing conditions can quickly overcome the effects of a late start.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

Change in Domestic Wheat Supply Situations

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 5.—The indicated acreage of spring wheat in the United States, assuming average yields per acre, points to a crop of 250 million bus. This, with the trade forecasts of 500 million bus. of winter wheat, points to a total crop of 750 million bus., against 892 million last season and an average of 879 million from 1926 to 1930. With such a crop and the probable carryover, the total supply in the United States would be close to 1,100,000,000 bus. This represents a decrease of over 100 million from the supply for the current season, but, with normal feed crops, could provide about 300 million for export after allowing for normal domestic consumption and carryover requirements.

The chances favor an increase in the Canadian crop this year. Which way the European crop will turn is still highly uncertain. Argentina and Australian new crops are too far away to indicate anything clearly.

In sum, so far as the new world crop is concerned, nothing has occurred as yet indicating any radical change in the total supply compared with the present season. Anything can happen, but nothing out of the ordinary needs to happen. The prospective increase in

spring wheat and decrease in winter wheat in the United States mean radical changes in local supply situations.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives the condition of winter wheat on Apr. 1 as 75.8%; rye, 79%; oats, 67.7%; compared with 88.8; 81.6; and 83.3% respectively a year ago. The condition of the pastures is 73.8%; against 76.1 a year ago.

The indicated production of winter wheat is 458,000,000 bus.; against 787,000,000 bus. harvested last year and a 5-year average of 551,000,000.

The probable production of hard red winter wheat is reported at about 266,000,000 bus.; compared with 501,000,000 last year; soft red winter wheat, 155,000,000 bus.; compared with 246,000,000 bus. last year and fall-sown white wheat, 37,000,000 bus.; compared with 41,000,000 last year.

Increase 43% in Spring Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—The winter wheat condition is reported at 77.3% compared with condition in December of 80.8%, and the 1919-28 average April condition of 80.9.

U. S. rye condition is reported at 83% compared with 81.6 last year, 81.0 in December and the 10-year average April condition of 85.2%.

Our early indication of spring wheat acreage is for an increase over the 1931 harvested acreage of 43% compared with 49% shown in the official intentions to plant report. This gives 19,934,000 acres compared with intentions of 20,835,000 and 13,940,000 harvested in 1931.

Prospective abandonment of winter wheat is now forecast at 6.9 compared with a ten year average of 11.2 per cent. Acreage remaining for harvest is 36,013,000 compared with 41,009,000 harvested in 1931.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

March Unfavorable for Winter Wheat

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—The condition of winter wheat in the last week of March was about 78.6% of normal, compared with 88.8 on April 1 last year and 73.4, the ten-year average condition on April 1. A month ago our estimate was 81.5. It may be remembered that the crop entered the winter period in very low condition, the Dec. 1 condition, 79.4% being a record low for that date. The winter was unusually mild and apparently the wheat suffered no material additional harm. But early in March a sudden hard freeze is believed to have weakened the plant. In the soft wheat region east of the

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past three weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Chicago	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	55 7/8	58 3/4	59 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
*Winnipeg	55 3/4	55 3/4	55	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	58 3/4
*Liverpool	55 1/2	58	58	58	56 3/4	57 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	58 3/4	60	60 3/4	58
Kansas City	48	48	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/2	48 3/4	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51	51 1/2
Minneapolis	59 1/2	60 3/4	57 3/4	59	59 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 3/4	63	63 3/4	62 1/2	63 3/4
Duluth, durum	57 1/2	57 3/4	55	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	56 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58
Omaha	46	56	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46	48 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	50 1/2
St. Louis	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 3/4	57 1/2
Milwaukee	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	55 1/2	58 3/4	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
	Corn											
	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Chicago	39 1/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Kansas City	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	36 3/4	38	38 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4
Omaha	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4	34	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 3/4	33 3/4	32 1/2	33
St. Louis	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 3/4	37	36 3/4	36 3/4
Milwaukee	39 1/4	39 1/2	38 3/4	39 1/4	39 3/4	40	39 3/4	38 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2	39	39
	Oats											
	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Chicago	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Winnipeg	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Minneapolis	24	24 1/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Milwaukee	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
	Rye											
	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Chicago	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47	48 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/2	49	49	48	47 1/2
Minneapolis	43 3/4	43 3/4	42 1/2	44	44 3/4	45 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4	45 3/4	44 1/2	43 3/4	42 3/4
Winnipeg	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/4	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	49 3/4
Duluth	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44	45 1/2	47 1/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	47	46 3/4
	Barley											
	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Minneapolis	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40	38
Winnipeg	40 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41	41	42	42 1/2	42	42

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Mississippi River, where the condition was very high on Dec. 1, the prospects have declined the past month, although the condition there is still slightly above the ten-year average. The lowest condition is in the great plains area, comprising western Kansas and Nebraska, northwest Oklahoma and Texas, and eastern Colorado.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators

Washington, D. C., Mar. 29.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on Mar. 1, 1932, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to be 74,601,000 bus. On Mar. 1, 1931, stocks are estimated to have been 83,205,000 (revised) and on Mar. 1, 1930, 101,149,000 bus. (revised). This report is intended to include only wheat stocks in country elevators and the smaller interior mills which are not included either in the Department report on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or in the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators. The estimates are based upon reports received from 3,377 mills and elevators, representing roughly a fifth to a fourth of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

Stocks of wheat in the four principal spring wheat states,—Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas,—were reported to be 12,675,000 bus., compared with 21,200,000 bus. on Mar. 1, 1931. In the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado, which include the principal hard red winter wheat area, stocks were reported to be 21,020,000 bus. on March 1, 1932, 14,250,000 in 1931.

In the principal soft red winter wheat states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, stocks were reported to be 12,420,000 this year, compared with 7,105,000 bus. last year.

Canada has 728,244 farms, an increase of 17,154, or 2.4% over 1921. The largest increase was shown in Alberta.

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1931, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	387,782	411,975	341,658	579,865
Chicago	1,288,000	3,360,000	567,000	1,235,000
Denver	288,400	35,000	37,800	91,000
Duluth	404,558	5,043,064	444,350	1,453,344
Fort William...	3,715,262	5,092,189	15,376	199,413
Fort Worth...	459,200	886,200	784,000	484,400
Galveston	48,000	60,000	655,000	24,000
Houston	48,000	60,000	542,000	64,000
Hutchinson	1,120,500	1,416,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	188,000	425,000	.....	.....
Kansas City...	5,011,200	5,892,800	3,504,035	4,095,605
Los Angeles...	261,800	401,800	.....	.....
Louisville	280,500	279,000	172,500	144,000
Milwaukee	190,930	412,720	63,550	418,500
Minneapolis	2,325,640	4,653,540	1,452,350	2,869,410
Montreal	121,800	346,398	.....	.....
New Orleans...	327,291	1,400	597,160	400,850
New York	1,980,500	2,606,000	4,927,000	3,301,000
Omaha	700,800	3,216,000	1,563,800	1,621,000
Peoria	222,000	244,200	232,800	92,400
Philadelphia	588,864	935,916	.....	1,193
Portland	1,048,350	1,131,000	768,256	409,291
St. Joseph...	409,600	252,000	417,600	1,017,000
Seattle	301,000	784,000	.....	.....
Superior	432,456	2,514,953	265,533	1,049,166
Toledo	929,600	1,393,700	184,660	321,795
Wichita	537,000	979,500	634,500	904,500

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1931, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	2,365	1,250	.....	.....
Chicago	23,000	48,000	16,000	248,000
Denver	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	172,457	49,350	8,900	493,547
Fort William...	77,374	193,594	.....	.....
Fort Worth...	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	3,000	.....	4,500
Kansas City...	4,500	10,500	13,500	13,500
Louisville	1,500	30,000	6,000	9,000
Milwaukee	4,380	16,500	3,050	19,825
Minneapolis	347,570	297,510	182,960	361,320
New York	15,300	24,000	57,000	71,000
Omaha	2,800	12,600	1,400	12,600
Peoria .....	.....	479,400	1,200	14,400
Philadelphia	11,436	.....	.....	.....
Portland .....	.....	4,350	.....	.....
Seattle	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Superior	115,595	24,471	.....	345,324
Toledo	6,000	1,200	7,780	700

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Blue Springs, Neb., Apr. 1.—Most of the corn was fed here this winter. Small amount of wheat back on the farms, 20%.—Farmers Union Co-Op. Co., A. O. Burket, mgr.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 4.—Average protein content of 179 cars of wheat inspected by the Kansas department in the week ending Apr. 1 was 11.97% and the 93 cars inspected by the Missouri department averaged 11.85%. The total, 272 cars, averaged 11.93% compared with 11.75% for 315 cars the preceding week and 12.21% for 258 cars a year ago.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 8.—Stocks of Wheat Remaining On Farms, for all purposes, including seed, on April 1, 1932, are estimated to be about 158,942,000 bus.; compared with 115,673,000 bus. on April 1, 1931, 102,106,000 bus. on April 1, 1930 and a five-year average (April 1, 1926-1930) of 97,129,000 bus. On March 1, 1932 about 207,323,000 bus. of wheat remained on farms.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Liberty, Mo., Mar. 22.—The grain and feed business has been very good with us, in fact, our corn business has been better than for several years. Our county is a great cattle feeding county and therefore much blue grass and very little corn is raised here in Clay County. All of our corn is shipped in and sold to the feeder trade. We also do feed mixing and grinding.—Liberty Marketing Co., Lewis A. Davis, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 26.—We note an increasing movement of corn these late days in March, caused largely by a desire on the part of the growers to secure money to pay taxes now due and to escape the assessor when he shows up in April. The demand is limited. It must be discouraging to the farmer to bring in a thousand bushels of this splendid quality Illinois corn and only receive about \$200 for it.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Houston, Tex., Apr. 2.—Houston's elevators will be called upon this month to handle the largest volume of business which has moved thru here in the past four months, and indications are that the export business will continue at a brisk pace throughout April and possibly May. In excess of 600,000 bus. of wheat had been booked to move from this port during the period from Mar. 15 to 30, and in addition there had been a substantial volume of kafir corn and milo maize booked for shipment here. It is estimated that Houston this month will export approximately 1,000,000 bus. of grain, which will be the largest volume to be moved from here in any one month since November, 1931.

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1931, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	33,200	45,775	.....	20,000
Chicago	1,388,100	832,000	1,009,000	1,958,000
Denver	28,000	8,000	22,000	6,000
Duluth	15,034	255,666	4,375	.....
Fort William...	105,710	1,122,691	111,994	322,000
Fort Worth...	128,000	176,000	186,000	72,000
Houston	76,500	60,000	31,414	.....
Indianapolis	660,000	674,000	1,076,000	960,000
Kansas City...	144,000	512,000	78,000	314,000
Los Angeles...	22,000	42,000	.....	.....
Louisville	236,000	746,000	350,000	754,000
Milwaukee	145,920	124,540	164,000	385,500
Minneapolis	450,170	771,290	580,180	1,003,590
Montreal	93,229	232,449	.....	.....
New Orleans...	24,000	96,967	72,606	25,657
New York	162,800	136,400	9,000	.....
Omaha	76,000	378,000	150,000	360,000
Peoria	124,200	336,600	275,400	1,060,800
Philadelphia	73,671	44,827	.....	.....
Portland	13,300	81,700	7,739	20,010
St. Joseph...	218,000	240,000	12,000	122,000
Seattle	26,000	94,000	.....	.....
Superior	12,731	81,129	53,922	17,300
Toledo	752,590	361,530	611,535	402,095
Wichita	1,500	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Supplies Diminishing

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—The visible supply of wheat in the United States is now smaller than at this date a year ago, the first time since August, 1927, that the current visible figure has been smaller than the corresponding date of the preceding year. In other words, after more than four years of constant accumulation of commercial supplies of wheat, the peak of accumulation seems to have passed and that the trend is toward a reduction. This trend, of course, will be rapid or slow, according to the size of the 1932 crop production. Supplies of wheat in the three important exporting countries, Argentina, Australia and Canada, are now estimated to be about 100 million bushels less than a year ago (U. S. about 40 million more). Russia has practically ceased as an exporter at least for the rest of this season. European importing countries are believed to have smaller supplies of grain than a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Government went into business in Queensland, Australia, one activity being state-owned butcher shops, which, with the state-owned farms, under the State Enterprise Act, repealed Mar. 20, cost \$8,500,000 up to June, 1931, admittedly without benefit. The project lost money from the beginning under bureaucratic mismanagement. Enacted in 1918 the experiment continued long enough to convince the public that the middlemen would be able to continue overbidding and underselling the government shops, due to the superior efficiency of private enterprise.

Corn Movement in March

Receipt and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1931, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	1,175	1,000	.....	.....
Chicago	4,300,000	5,601,000	626,000	2,110,000
Cincinnati .....	.....	529,500	.....	267,000
Denver	933,000	537,000	372,000	204,000
Duluth	1,754	35,709	4,179	.....
Fort William...	.....	.....	1,071	2,573
Fort Worth...	235,500	168,000	42,000	30,000
Houston	78,000	82,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	87,000	196,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	888,000	2,256,000	817,500	1,845,000
Kansas City...	808,500	2,763,000	78,000	2,230,500
Los Angeles...	364,500	366,000	.....	.....
Louisville	177,000	558,000	157,500	351,000
Milwaukee	610,900	597,520	262,625	420,929
Minneapolis	466,890	464,240	271,530	267,410
Montreal	21,495	20,490	.....	.....
New Orleans...	216,833	55,398	51,559	34,467
New York	76,200	160,500	1,000	.....
Omaha	553,000	1,663,200	245,000	2,200,800
Peoria	911,200	657,000	233,500	578,250
Philadelphia	11,988	28,066	316,000	1,055,928
Portland	133,200	64,800	.....	151
St. Joseph...	408,000	1,218,000	228,000	817,500
San Francisco...	.....	45,821	.....	.....
Seattle	40,500	81,000	.....	.....
Superior	5,195	26,453	.....	.....
Toledo	228,750	76,250	180,640	10,395
Wichita	10,400	198,900	2,600	89,700

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1931, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston .....	.....	125,000	.....	101,803
Chicago	302,000	200,000	112,000	389,000
Denver	35,200	14,400	.....	9,600
Duluth	18,184	51,713	65,736	.....
Fort William...	154,112	214,219	4,142	3,384
Fort Worth...	22,400	8,000	16,000	46,400
Galveston .....	.....	.....	75,000	.....
Houston	1,500	7,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	8,000	4,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	.....	3,000
Kansas City...	56,000	38,400	60,800	153,600
Los Angeles...	105,600	296,000	.....	.....
Louisville	2,000	4,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	557,460	661,875	217,000	224,750
Minneapolis	1,103,280	959,230	1,059,000	1,113,580
Montreal	12,580	29,234	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	144,900	35,000	109,000
Omaha	16,000	16,000	24,000	72,000
Peoria	268,400	332,800	58,800	57,400
Portland	3,750	18,750	64	.....
St. Joseph...	5,250	7,000	.....	7,000
Seattle	12,800	43,200	.....	.....
Superior	8,542	26,149	6,364	10,750
Toledo	14,400	3,600	.....	.....
Wichita	1,800	10,400	.....	6,500

Oklahoma Co-operative Grain Dealers Meet at Enid

Confronted with virtually the same problems as they faced a year ago—grain surpluses and low prices—members of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma went into their sixteenth annual convention at Enid, Okla., Mar. 24-25, with about 100 present. Highways which were covered with snow drifts earlier in the week were reported impassable.

How to handle grain more economically and how to broaden the scope of the service to grain producers were the chief themes discussed.

PAUL PEELER, Elk City, President, called the convention to order the first morning and gave his annual report, which was followed by that of Roy Bender, Enid, Sec'y.

CLARENCE ROBERTS, editor of the Oklahoma "Farmer-Stockman," was the feature speaker of the afternoon session, talking on "Some Co-operative Mistakes." L. E. WEBB, Dodge City, Kan., president of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, followed with a talk on "Why We Co-operate."

ERNEST F. SMITH, Enid Attorney, and E. G. Tharp, Protection, Kan., were the speakers at the evening banquet. Mr. Smith spoke on "Co-operative Sales Agencies," and Mr. Tharp talked on "Does Co-operation Pay?"

THE SECOND MORNING'S SESSION was devoted to discussions and the recommendations to all farmers' elevators of the state to build up a surplus or independently finance their own organizations in such a way as to enable them to get along during the major portion of the year without having to borrow money.

They recommended "the establishment of a standard formula for certain feeds to be sold by farmers' elevators under their own protected brand, and that use be made of such grains as might be raised in the community to be mixed with other concentrates to make a great saving to the community in the handling of such grain to and from the terminal markets and necessary high cost of grinding and mixing charges."

"We favor a more economical administration of state and national government as well as in all industry," they said.

MANAGERS had their "inning" during this session. J. H. Woodward, Manager of the Perryton (Texas) Equity Exchange,

presided for them. J. A. Shorthill, assistant national sec'y, outlined the plan of insurance and bonds.

COMMITTEE REPORTS at the afternoon session preceded the business session and election. A resolution endorsing the principles and policies of co-operative marketing, and pledging unanimous support in an effort to establish more substantial local farmer-owned and farmer-controlled regional and national marketing organizations was adopted.

PAUL E. PEELER was re-elected president, E. J. Clark, Marshall, re-elected vice-president, and Roy Bender, Enid, re-elected sec'y. Other directors chosen, in addition to Mr. Peeler and Mr. Clark, were: C. L. Atherton, Red Rock; B. F. Cline, Medford; H. H. Pereboom, Enid; David Durlfinger, Vici; and G. C. Hollis, Hinton.

The grain dealers did not bring any extended crop predictions. In some localities, the acreage has been greatly reduced, while in others the reduction has been slight, if any. The March cold waves had not changed the outlook. It was reported that farmers in many localities put in the crop as economically as possible, failing to do as much preparatory work as in former years. This is anticipated to cause a drop in production unless the season is most favorable.

Overstock of Mohair Adds to Farm Board Grief

Speaker Garner of the House has received a letter from the Farm Board that the National Wool Marketing Corporation will endeavor to market its mohair stocks "in channels outside of the regular trade."

The letter signed by Chairman James C. Stone, said that on Jan. 1, the corporation had on hand 21,900,000 pounds of mohair, "for which no market had been found."

It added that "in view of the carry-over, the demand and the prospective production of 1932, it seemed utterly impracticable to market the old mohair held by the corporation thru the regular channels."

If the Government had kept its hands off the wool would have been marketed long since thru the "regular channels." What a wasteful mess the Farm Board has made of every line of business it has attempted to dominate. The poor producers have suffered even greater losses than the taxpayers who were forced to contribute the revolving fund.

Did "Farm Relief" Depress Prices of Wheat and Cotton?

Defenders of the stabilization efforts of the Federal Farm Board, and particularly Chairman Stone, have repeatedly declared that the government holding of wheat and cotton has maintained the price at a level higher than would otherwise have ruled had not Congress enacted the Agricultural Marketing Act.

This gratuitous assumption is swallowed only by the gullible. In the absence of any method of checking the assertion many farmers believe this to be true when the reverse is the case.

Defenders of the Farm Board point out that copper has declined to the lowest price in history. So have the prices of zinc, silver and butter. The defenders say it is not surprising that the prices of wheat and cotton should drop. This is true but the fall has been excessive in the two commodities of which the Farm Board has accumulated great stocks.

Over a period of 60 years wheat has maintained a certain relationship with the prices of other commodities. When the others declined wheat and cotton declined proportionately. Taking this average relationship as 100 per cent as expressing the exchangeability of wheat for other commodities wheat has now dropped to 46.2 per cent, according to a leading market analyst. That is, wheat is that much below the average of all other prices.

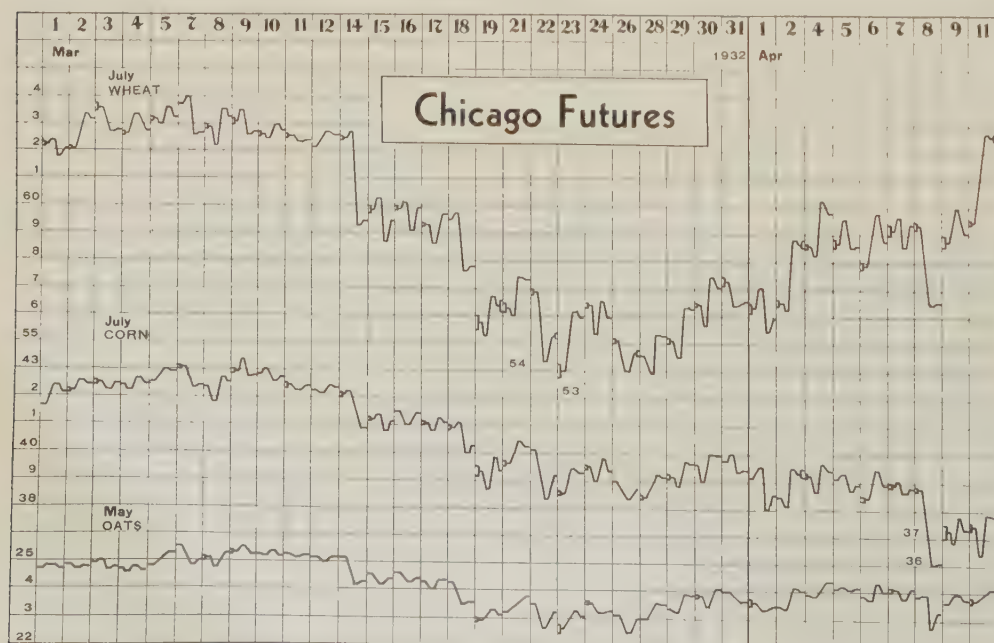
Cotton went down to a relationship of 50 per cent. The average of the other agricultural commodities over which the Farm Board attempted no price control, or accumulation of stocks went down only to 75 per cent.

Seth Catlin Passes Away

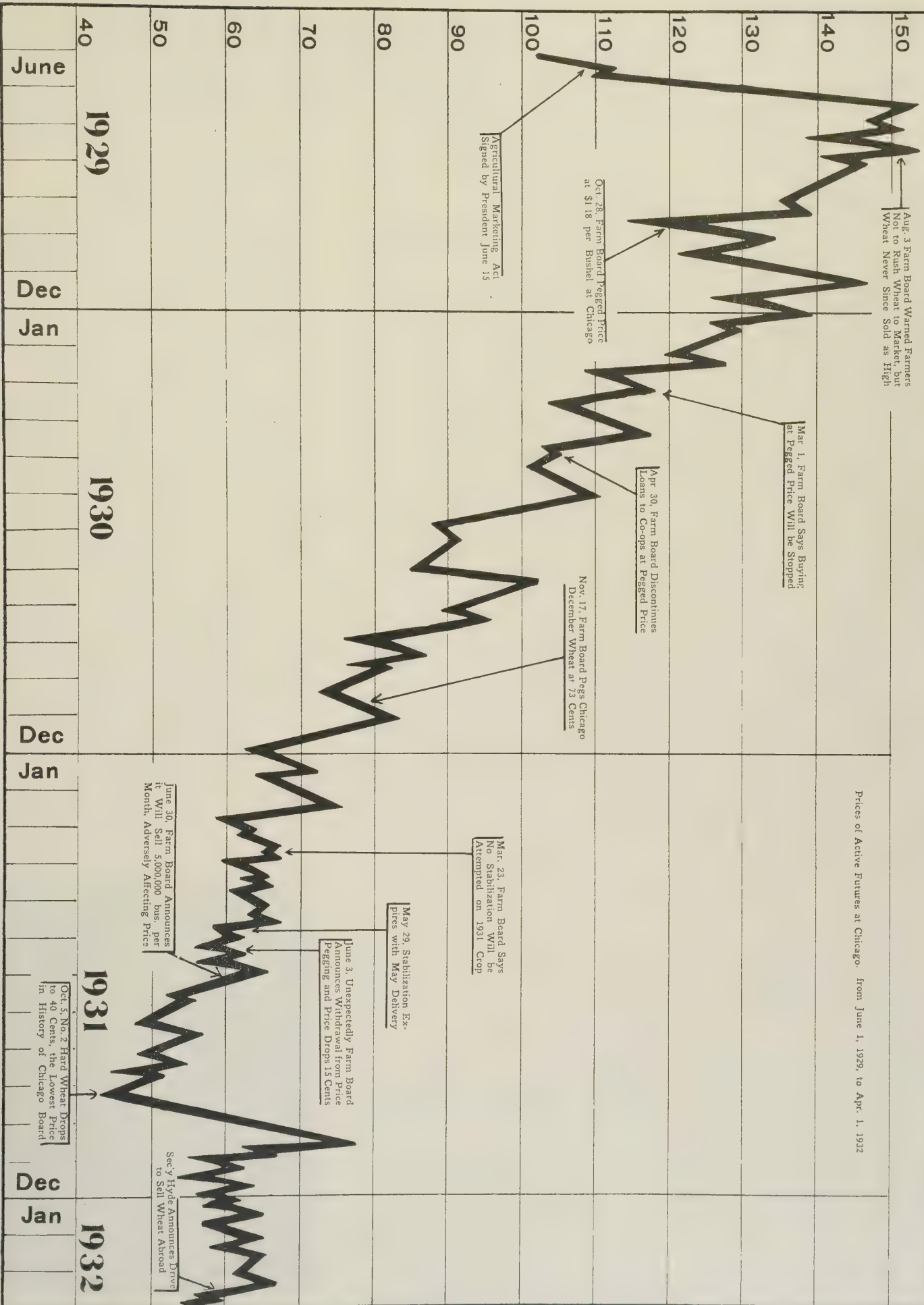
Seth Catlin is a name known to three generations of grain dealers in Chicago and Boston, Mass., but the last and third to bear the name died at Boston, Mar. 15, after an illness of several months. His father was for many years chief grain inspector for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Catlin, Jr., had been engaged in the grain and feed business at Boston for 20 years prior to his death at the age of 47. He is survived by his widow and his brother, George, who was in business with him under the name Catlin Bros.



Seth Catlin, Boston, Mass., Deceased.



What Happened after Federal Farm Board Attempted to Control Wheat Price



Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

The Federal Farm Board was given a left-handed slap by the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, at its March 21-23 Hutchinson, Kan., convention. That was the construction placed on the action of the Resolutions Com'te when they failed to mention the Farm Board in any way, it having become known that a bitter fight would ensue against proposed indorsement. It had been rumored that the Ass'n might adopt resolutions in support of the Farm Board.

J. B. BROWN, of Larned, one of the pioneers in the co-operative grain movement, and for many years the president of the state organization; H. L. Hartshorn, of Syracuse, another who is active in the organization, and many others promptly served notice that any resolution commending the Farm Board would open hostilities.

PRESIDENT WEBB called the first business session to order, and asked for a discussion on Organizing the Managers. Albert H. Martin, Manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Burdett, Kan., took the leading role in speaking of the proposal.

W. O. SAND, Hutchinson, Sec'y, made an urgent plea against too much slashing of wages. "It may be advisable to reduce salaries somewhat among the managers and employes of the elevators, but if we get to slashing too much I am afraid of breakers ahead," he said. "We cannot afford to reduce efficiency, and I do not know where we would get competent men to man these elevators as managers if we should drive the present managers out. I do not think you will find any better managers or higher class executives anywhere in any business than the managers of our elevators in this state. Let's keep them interested!"

E. G. THARP, Protection, presided at the second business session held Monday afternoon.

GEORGE W. GLENN, Manager of the Dodge City Co-operative Elevator, opened with an address on "Collective Buying." Discussion followed, led by S. O. Frey, Manager Fowler Equity Exchange, and G. C. Hatton, Manager Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Mt. Hope.

FRED LAUDICK, Manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., Spearville, next spoke on "How Can Present Methods of Handling Oil and Gas Be Improved." Discussion followed, led by J. D. Grove, Manager Protection Co-operative Supply Co., and H. E. Hartshorn, Manager Co-operative Elevator & Supply Co., Meade.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON" was the subject of the evening meeting.

MR. THARP again presided at the third business session held Tuesday morning under the auspices of the association's commission company. He appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS.—W. H. Smith, Greensburg; Geo. Glenn, Dodge City; Fred Laudick, Spearville; Harry Nichol, Minneola; and G. C. Hatton, Mt. Hope.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS.—John Holmes, Lewis; J. D. Groves, Protection; W. D. Hopkins, Garden City; J. B. Brown, Larned; and Chas. Hauser, Haven.

Following the business session in the afternoon, Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Economist of the Kansas State Agricultural College, spoke on "Business Problems of Co-operative Elevators." His address was graphically illustrated.

PAUL BEELER, Elk City, Okla., President of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, concluded the fourth business session with an address on "Why Co-operate?"

HON. GOV. HARRY H. WOODRING was the speaker of honor at the evening banquet, discussing farm problems, agricultural development, wheat prices, and taxation. "We need more industries in Kansas to manufacture and process the products of Kansas farms," he said. "We are sending too much money outside of the state for the things we should be making here. We should have larger payrolls and more consumers." The governor also proposed as a solution of the tax problem a complete revision of the tax systems, and adoption of income taxes.

J. C. DENIOUS, Editor, Dodge City "Globe," followed the governor with an address in which he spoke optimistically of the future of agriculture.

PRESIDENT WEBB presided at the fifth business session Wednesday morning. SEC'Y SAND opened with his annual report.

PRESIDENT WEBB said: "I challenge business anywhere to show as small a percent of failure as there is in the co-operatives. Bank failures in Kansas last year amounted to 5%. The failures of co-operative concerns amounted to only two and a fraction percent.

"We resent the idea that because one or two of our co-operative enterprises may land on the rocks and meet with trouble that this is indicative of failure of the co-operative business generally," he said, in suggesting that whenever a co-operative elevator had trouble, or a co-operative produce concern got into financial difficulty, the newspapers played it up as news on the front pages, as a rule. But when a bank failed very little was said about it.

"Perhaps that is a compliment to us," he added. "Perhaps it is such an unusual thing for a co-operative business to fail that it is really outstanding news when it happens. But it hurts us, just the same."

C. H. GUSTAFSON, Lincoln, Neb., representing the Federal Farm Board, and particularly interested in the co-operative dairy industry, addressed the convention along the lines of the large proportion of butter being manufactured in the United States today by co-operative creameries. The figure is 33%. "Forty percent of all the whole milk consumed in the country today is sold thru farmers' organizations," he told them.

W. B. HOPKINS, Manager of the Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange, spoke on "Sales Contract Method of Buying Grain." J. A. Shorthill spoke on "Bonds and Insurance."

PRESIDENT WEBB again presided at the sixth business session on Wednesday afternoon, at which time the convention voted unanimously to set up a buying agency for collective buying of oil, gasoline, coal, tires, and other commodities handled through the co-operative exchanges. There is nothing compulsory about this agency, it was clearly explained.

Discussion prior to the adoption of resolutions was led by J. B. Brown, Larned. "What little faith I may have had that the Farm Board would aid agriculture has long since disappeared," Mr. Brown declared in speaking of the matter. "I am convinced that it has been the chief factor in getting the grain trade into the deplorable condition it is in today."

Many large manufacturers and wholesale distributors have extended their service to retail stores, and shops to include accounting practices. They realize that their own destiny is closely associated with that of their dealers. If the dealers make money they make money.

Milwaukee Exchange Advocates Repeal of Marketing Act

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has sent resolutions to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for consideration at its annual meeting at San Francisco May 16 to 20, favoring an amendment of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer having a 2¾% alcoholic content, for a reduction of the expense of government, and for repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the latter suggested resolution reading as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. considers that the record of events since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the establishment of the Federal Farm Board has conclusively proven that the Act was unjustifiably broad in its scope, in that it conferred too much power upon the Board which it created. That power has been used in such a way as to disrupt the established marketing machinery and, instead of aiding agriculture, has increased the ills from which it is suffering. It is not in accordance with the American conception of fair play to make funds derived from taxing the whole people available to one class of its citizens, thus enabling them to compete with another class on such terms as to destroy them.

The Wheat Advisory Com'te under the Agricultural Marketing Act states that, regarding wheat held by the Stabilization Corporation: "We believe that it is to the best interest of agriculture for this wheat to be disposed of in places where United States wheat does not usually go. Also this wheat should be moved as promptly as possible without depressing prices so as to save further storage costs." Ship the Farm Board and its wheat to the North Pole, then U. S. farmers will be able to dispose of their wheat at a reasonable price.

New President Denver Exchange

Ross Lowe, who has been elected president of The Denver Grain Exchange, started his grain career in the Dakotas in 1910.

He went to Colorado in 1915 and was associated with a number of prominent houses up to 1920, when he bought into and became an officer in the Conley-Ross Grain Co., where he has had supervision of traffic. In 1920 he became a member of the Grain Exchange and has served on its board of directors for several years. He was vice-president last year.

A successful administration of the affairs of the Exchange during the ensuing year is confidently expected by the stockholders who elected him unanimously.



Ross Lowe, Denver, Colo., President-Elect Grain Exchange.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Texarkana, Ark.—The Clarklynn Grain Co.'s warehouse was damaged by a grass fire on Mar. 15; loss, about \$5,000.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Riley Feed Mfg. Co., pioneer manufacturers of mixed feeds in the Southwest, has completed the installation of a flour unit at its plant, having a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. This company has the oldest molasses mixed feed plant west of the Mississippi River, having been started in 1897 by Lev Fowler.

CALIFORNIA

Maxwell, Cal.—A hammer mill has been installed at the Sutton Feed Store, also a 1-ton feed mixer. Poultry feed will be manufactured.

Berkeley, Cal.—Soy bean flour, lima bean flour and similar products are now being manufactured by the Berkeley Food Products Co., which is owned and managed by W. Lindsay.

Oakland, Cal.—The big plant of the Western Sulphur Industries, Ltd., burned Mar. 26; an explosion is reported to have occurred in 3,500 tons of sulphur-treated grain stored in the plant; loss, over \$500,000.

Corning, Cal.—Harry K. Willard, owner and proprietor of the Red Bluff Flour Mills, Red Bluff, Cal., has leased a building here and opened a store handling all kinds of stock and poultry feeds besides a full line of flour. The Red Bluff Flour Mills is one of the oldest business concerns in the Northern Sacramento Valley, having been started by Mr. Willard's father 50 years ago.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Board of State Harbor Commissioners has awarded a contract to the Healy-Tibbitts Const. Co. for an addition to the present grain terminal at Islais Creek, to be 890 feet long, and to be used not only for the grain terminal but for a projected lumber terminal as well. The grain terminal is operated by the Islais Creek Grain Terminal Corp. The Harbor Board also awarded contract for the foundations for grain bins at the new terminal. Plans for the bins were approved and tenders will be called for in the near future.

Pomona, Cal.—The Pomona Grain & Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire at 4 a. m., Mar. 12; loss, about \$50,000; partly insured. Charles Alan, proprietor, estimated his loss at \$15,000 on stock, consisting of grain, poultry feed, mash, hay, etc., and \$26,000 on equipment. The building is owned by the Union Pacific Co. It is reported that the plant was ordered to close four months ago on account of faulty fire protection in the new addition, and subsequently was permitted to open, a fireman being assigned to regular inspection while the mill was in operation.

Cottonwood, Cal.—The Cottonwood Flour Mill, E. F. Long general manager, was totally destroyed by fire on Mar. 23, with all its contents, also one warehouse, including grain, feed, flour, supplies, sacks, etc.; loss, \$30,000; insurance amounting to \$20,000 was carried. The warehouse to the west was saved. This mill was Cottonwood's only industrial plant and did a county-wide business in grain, feed and flour, besides doing cleaning of grain and manufacturing molasses feed. It is undecided whether the flour mill will be rebuilt, but the feed business will be continued.

CANADA

New Westminster, B. C.—Mail addressed to Fowler Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., is returned marked "Out of business."

Guelph, Ont.—The Simpson Feed Mill here burned on Mar. 29. It was a total loss.

Wolverton, Ont.—The feed and flour mill at this point has been bot by H. Thaler.

Cowal, Ont.—A large chopping mill has been opened here by Joseph Addley, of Fingal, Ont. For some time this section has been without a mill.

Silver Hill, Ont.—The community hall which is no longer in use, has been purchased by Harry Turner, who is converting it into a grist mill.

New Westminster, B. C.—The head office of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., also elevator operators, has recently been moved from Victoria to Front St., this city.

London, Ont.—Dexter & Son's 400-barrel flour mill burned early Sunday night, Mar. 20; loss, about \$140,000, including that of 20,000 bus. of wheat and five carloads of flour. The plant was insured.

Thorndale, Ont.—After a thoro overhauling, the feed and flour mill formerly owned by the Vining Estate, and which has been idle for some time, will be re-opened. It was recently purchased by Messrs. Aitkin and Proctor.

Listowell, Ont.—Wellington Hay, of Hay Bros., grain dealers, died at his home here very unexpectedly early in the morning of April 1, heart trouble being the cause. He had had no illness whatever or any indication of the trouble. Mr. Hay, who was 69 years of age, was well known in both business and political circles of the province and was very popular socially.

Ottawa, Ont.—At a meeting of the agricultural com'te of the House of Commons at this city recently, it was decided that separate grades for garnet wheat will not be set up this year as recommended by the Western Grain Standards Board last fall, garnet wheat to be graded this year as before, being admitted to all grades of Manitoba northern, with the exception of No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern. It was also decided to open up the question and permit all interested parties to give their evidence.

COLORADO

Vona, Colo.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Snell Grain Co. on Mar. 29.

DENVER LETTER

James Crowe, of the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co., of this city, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his wife, who died of heart failure, after a short illness, on Mar. 12.

The Denver Grain Exchange has elected officers as follows: Pres., Ross Lowe; first vice-pres., James Crowe; second vice-pres., W. B. Johnson; treas., R. C. Johnson; sec'y, H. G. Mundhenk (re-elected). Directors are: N. A. Anderson, J. Crowe, R. M. Guenther, R. C. Johnson, W. B. Johnson, Rush Harris, O. M. Kellogg, H. E. Kelly, T. H. Kelly, Ross Lowe, R. P. Quest, H. D. Williams and Nate Warren.

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Action on the sale of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Co.'s properties was deferred altho bids for the property were opened in court on Mar. 25. Harry C. Zimmerhackle is receiver.

The death of M. C. Dolan, of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., occurred on Mar. 23, caused by heart trouble following influenza. Mr. Dolan entered the employ of the Colorado Co. in 1888 as bookkeeper. In 1928 he was made manager of the company's bean department. His widow and two daughters survive him. The bean department will be transferred to the Rocky Mountain Grain Co., of this city.

The Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Co.'s 350,000-bu. frame elevator, known locally as the "Pride of the Rockies" plant, burned Saturday evening, Apr. 2; the Farmers National Grain Corp. was operating the elevator under lease; loss, about \$150,000 on building and about \$130,000 on grain; the elevator contained approximately 250,000 bus. of wheat and 68,000 bus. of corn, all of which was destroyed. Firemen were still battling the flames two days after the fire. The mill adjoining the elevator was saved, tho the walls are believed to have been damaged by the intense heat. A watchman who turned in the first alarm of the fire is reported to have said that he heard three explosions in quick succession, as he was sitting in the office of the mill, and running outside to investigate, saw flames coming thru the roof of the elevator.

ILLINOIS

Twin Grove (Bloomington p. o.), Ill.—C. U. Bower has put in a new boot pulley.

Charleston, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has appointed Louis Halleck new manager of its elevator here.

Wolf Lake, Ill.—The grain elevator here owned by C. E. Lee, of Anna, Ill., burned on the morning of Mar. 17.

Bushnell, Ill.—George Long has sold his elevator at this point to Strike Simonson, of Bushnell, who has taken possession.

Milledgeville, Ill.—The management of the Freas Feed Mill was recently taken over by M. F. Zimmerman, of Rock Falls.

Casey, Ill.—J. H. Lippincott & Co., local feed dealer, has installed a new corn sheller and corn cracker, driven by a 10-h.p. motor.

Beecher City, Ill.—The warehouse buildings and stock of R. F. Jennings were destroyed by fire of unknown cause recently.

Burnett (Buda p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. was broken into during the night of Mar. 10 and robbed of several cans of oil.

Belvidere, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has added farm equipment to its present line of grain, feed, seeds, coal, lumber and fencing.

Lincoln, Ill.—The Vehon Grain Co. has a new location in the Landauer Bldg. The office is under the management of H. A. Fisherkeller.

Mendon, Ill.—The mill I recently bot was a portable hammer mill, but I hope to work into the feed business as soon as I can.—A. M. Parrack.

Peoria, Ill.—The second annual meeting of the Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n will be held in this city Apr. 27 and 28 at the Jefferson Hotel.

Woodhull, Ill.—Thieves broke into the Woodhull Grain & Elevator Co.'s elevator during the night of Mar. 18, gaining entrance thru a window, and stole \$40. They rifled the safe and scattered its contents over the floor.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—We have installed a new 10-ton heavy duty type S Fairbanks Scale.—L. L. Seago, manager, Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Downers Grove, Ill.—D. G. Pfaff & Son have erected a small feed plant, installing a hammer mill, a one-ton mixer, bins and legs in a local building.—G. H. Anda.

Midway (Minier p. o.), Ill.—Midway Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$6,000; incorporators: C. L. and Henry Frevert and Albert Habecker; general grain and lumber business.

Meyers Station (Pekin p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is going thru voluntary dissolution to satisfy its account with the Farmers National Bank of Pekin and is re-organizing.

Vandalia, Ill.—The Elam Co., elevator operators and feed manufacturers, has added another department to its business, in which poultry and eggs will be handled. It will buy these new products direct from farmers.

Bethany, Ill.—Pearl Ketchum, formerly manager of the Easton Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is now manager of the Bethany Grain Co.'s elevator, replacing Harve Stewart.—Chet Kneirim, with Evans Elvtr. Co.

Fitchmoor (r. f. d. No. 5 Mendota), Ill.—The Fitchmoor Grain Co., reported in the last number of the Journals as being recently incorporated, is the re-incorporation of an old company. The elevator was built in 1904.

Lake Fork, Ill.—Vern Marks, reported some time ago as having undergone a long illness, including two operations, has vacated his position as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has been succeeded by Clyde Phebus.

Chapin, Ill.—Harold Jewsbury has resigned as manager of the Chapin Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will go to Galesburg to become manager of the Knox County Farmers Oil Co. Clarence Jewsbury will succeed him as manager of the elevator here.

Taylorville, Ill.—Funk Bros. soy bean mill recently installed machinery for the manufacture of a mineralized feed concentrate for livestock feed. It is reported that three carloads a week of the new product are being turned out.

Wyckles Station (Decatur p. o.), Ill.—G. W. Leonard's elevator burned at 1 p. m., Apr. 4; loss, \$8,000; about 300 bus. of oats was destroyed; partly insured; the elevator was built and owned by G. W. Leonard, who had died about a week previous to the fire.

Galesburg, Ill.—Gardner-Fraser Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000 preferred and \$250,000 common; incorporators: B. F. Gardner, Charles Cannell and E. G. Fraser; to deal in food products of all kinds. This is a re-organization of the Galesburg Milling Co., which will now be known as the Gardner-Fraser Milling Co.

Morris, Ill.—A meeting of the grain dealers in this district was held in the Morris Country Club, on the evening of Mar. 29, sponsored by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Bloomington. Dinner was followed by a program of speakers. The meeting was said to be in sympathy with the movement to put the Federal Farm Board out of business.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Bartlett-Frazier Grain Co. and the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. have both recently moved from the Ayres Bank Bldg. to the Ayres Block on West State St. The former company is under the management of H. C. Goebel, who operates a leased grain wire service, and the latter is managed by Ernest Rempe and also operates a leased grain wire.

Owaneco, Ill.—Charles P. Barrett, formerly in the grain business at this point, died at his home in Decatur on Mar. 25. He suffered a heart attack five weeks before his death, since which time his condition had been critical. For many years Mr. Barrett was associated with his brother, the late Henry Barrett, in the operation of an elevator at Owaneco. After dissolving the partnership about 12 years ago, he invested in farming land and moved to Decatur. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Decatur, Ill.—Clarence S. Bowers has taken charge of the sales department of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., which has installed additional machinery to increase its production. The company was running at capacity, 24 hours a day, with production about three weeks behind.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Mrs. R. E. Gentry, wife of the manager of the local Davis Bros. & Potter Elvtr., died very unexpectedly, on Mar. 14, only a few hours after suffering a stroke of paralysis, from which she did not regain consciousness. Mr. Gentry managed the Davis Bros. & Potter Elvtr. at Corwith, Ill., for seven years, being transferred to this point in July, 1930.

Armington, Ill.—John C. Britt, head of the Hittle Grain Co., which he helped to form, died at his home here, on Mar. 28, after a week's illness, altho he had been in failing health for about a year. He had been engaged in the grain business for 36 years. For 10 years he was president of the Farmers State Bank at Armington. Mr. Britt, who was 76 years of age, is survived by his widow.

Assumption, Ill.—Our local newspaper has been printing some items of things that happened 26 and 27 years ago and in some manner one of these items has been printed as current news in regard to the formation of a farmers elevator.—Assumptin Elvtr. Co., Inc., L. A. Tripp, mgr. [The Assumption Elvtr. Co., Inc., is the only elevator company in Assumption, and it operates three elevators at that point.]

Fidelity, Ill.—Jesse B. Johnston, manager of the Fidelity Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, dropped dead from heart failure, on Mar. 16, as he was grinding feed for a customer. He had suffered from heart trouble last April, but apparently had recovered from it. Mr. Johnston, who was 54 years of age, had been managing elevators in Jersey County for many years. He is survived by his widow, four sons and two married daughters.

Mattoon, Ill.—The Big 4 Elvtr. Co., Inc., of which W. E. Orndorff is the head, is transferring temporarily to Robert Bogges, of Cleveland, its three largest elevators for storing Federal Farm Board wheat, Mr. Bogges to be the custodian. The elevators are located at the following points: Mattoon, 60,000 bus. capacity; Lipsey Switch (two miles northwest of Mattoon), 40,000 bus., and Tuscola, 30,000 bus. The Farm Board plans to store 100,000 bus. of wheat in these three elevators for an indefinite time, transferring it from its present storage in Omaha. The Big 4 Co. retains use of the elevators for handling shipments of local grain.

Utica, Ill.—George C. Dunaway, one of the best known grain dealers in this vicinity, died on Mar. 22, at the Ryburn-King Hospital, Ottawa, where he was operated on a week previous. Death was due to bronchitis. Mr. Dunaway moved to Ottawa in 1898, where he went into the grain business with his father and H. J. Ruckrigel, the business being known as the Dunaway-Ruckrigel Grain Co., five elevators being operated, at Ottawa, South Ottawa, Utica, Buffalo Rock and Seneca. Later the company was dissolved, and Mr. Dunaway formed the Illinois Valley Grain Co., of Utica, of which he was president until his death. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a stepson.

CHICAGO NOTES

M. P. Greene, formerly of Norfolk, Va., is now assistant to W. E. Coufield at the St. Paul elevators "A" and "B" of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

The Board of Trade reached the youthful age of 84 on Apr. 3. A group of 82 pioneer Chicago merchants on Apr. 3, 1848, formed the commodity and financial market.

Frank H. Day, who was expelled by the Board of Trade, after allowing a claim of the Uhlmann Grain Co. against him for \$76,000, has brought suit against that company for alleged conspiracy.

Shields & Co., grain and bond house, have moved their offices from South LaSalle St. to the Bankers Bldg., on West Adams St., where they have larger quarters than formerly.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,100.

Altho only 36 years of age, John L. Patten, son of James A. Patten, wheat king, has sold his membership in the Board of Trade and is retiring from business. Mr. Patten owns an estate at Miami Beach, Fla., where he intends to go and devote his time to sailing. He owns several boats.

William J. Byrnes, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 42 years, veteran feed and hay merchant and proprietor of a grain elevator at 32nd and LaSalle sts. that burned last fall, died at his home in this city on Apr. 6, at the age of 70 years. His widow, four sons and three daughters survive him.

We are indebted to Sec'y Clutton for the 74th annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, for 1931, published by the Board of Trade. Besides the list of members and the rules and regulations of the Board, which occupies over half of the book, it contains much interesting and valuable information regarding receipts and shipments of all kinds of grain, crop statistics, acreage, prices, grain inspection, elevators, warehouses, etc.

Board of Trade memberships recently transferred are: Wesley M. Sears, Jesse Spalding, Francis P. O'Hearn, William R. Linn Estate, Cleaver Thayer, Edward J. Bawlf, Franklin I. Mallory, Charles J. Young. Partnerships dissolved: Farnum, Winter & Co., J. F. Bulger & Co. Changes in registration: Henry W. Farnum, Wallace C. Winter and James M. Sheldon registered for own account, were registered for Farnum, Winter & Co.; J. Francis Bulger registered for own account, was registered for J. F. Bulger & Co.

Charges of violation of the Grain Futures Act against Ernest V. Maltby, vice-pres. and manager of the defunct Rural Grain Co., have been dismissed, the U. S. attorney general having decided that the government did not have a strong enough case against him to warrant prosecution. Maltby was arrested last October in Seattle, Wash., after Federal agents had searched for him for 14 months. He had disappeared shortly after an investigation into his operations on the grain market was begun. He was brought back to Chicago on charges of having bought and sold grain without recording the transaction. It is estimated that the search for Maltby cost the government about \$20,000.

INDIANA

Bremen, Ind.—The Kraus & Apfelbaum Elvtr. here is reported to be in the hands of a receiver.

Camden, Ind.—Robert Snoeberger and Bud Lynch have bot a hammer mill feed grinder to do custom grinding.

Grandview, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. is remodeling its electric light wiring system at its mill plant.—H. H.

New Richmond, Ind.—New Richmond Lbr. & Coal Co. has installed one of the latest type McMillin Electrical Truck Dumps.

Millersburg, Ind.—F. A. Jenkins has purchased Lyon & Greenleaf's feed mill and will operate it as a branch of the Middlebury plant.

Hobbs, Ind.—Frank Ackels, proprietor of the Hobbs Grain Co., has bot a new diesel engine to be installed in his elevator for power.

Bowling Green, Ind.—Mr. Hammersley, former employe of the grist mill here, is again operating it for Thomas Butt, of Centertown.

Cicero, Ind.—Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new cleaner with cyclone dust collector and new dust house, furnished by L. J. McMillin.

Upland, Ind.—William Hawkins has been appointed manager of the Upland Farmers Co-op. Co., succeeding Frank M. Porter, who recently resigned, effective Apr. 1.

Tipton, Ind.—The elevator of the Central States Elvtr. Corp. and stock of the Tipton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., were slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin on Mar. 26.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co., managed by Nelson E. Kelley, will within a short time begin the marketing of hominy grits in 24-ounce and three-pound packages.—W. B. C.

Bluffton, Ind.—J. W. Carnall, receiver for the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., which formerly operated a line of elevators and went out of business in 1929, has been granted an order to sell accounts and bills receivable.

Kewanee, Ind.—The partnership heretofore existing between Jordan & Baird in the elevator business here has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the company is now known as the Baird Grain Co., with F. J. Baird in charge as manager.

Princeton, Ind.—P. Barrett, 60 years old, for many years associated with the Moore Milling Co., of this city, and well known to the grain trade, died recently at Decatur, Ill., and was buried there. He is survived by the widow and one son.—W. B. C.

Veedersburg, Ind.—Finch & Co., owning elevators at State Line, Foster, Covington, Hillsboro and Waynetown, have bot the elevator here operated since 1910 by the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co., at approximately \$7,000, and expect to take possession May 2.

Richmond, Ind.—The final report of the receiver in the case of the Noblesville Milling Co. against the Eastern Indiana Elvtr. & Milling Co. has been approved by the judge and the receiver discharged. The Eastern Indiana Company went out of business several years ago.

Evansville, Ind.—Igleheart Bros. and the Sunnyside Milling Co. have received orders from the American Red Cross Society to mill 2,075 bbls. of flour from wheat given by congress for distribution among needy families. This represents one-third of Evansville's quota.—W. B. C.

Delphi, Ind.—Charles G. Bell, of Connersville, has bot the hammer mill near the Kerlin Elvtr. from Joe Sterrett. This is the building reported as recently set on fire by Mr. Sterrett, who was sentenced to the state farm for second degree arson. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Union City, Ind.—W. G. Parent, pres. of the John Parent Co., owner of elevators here and at Hillgrove, O. (Union City, Ind., p. o.), and a well known business man for half a century, died very unexpectedly at his home on Mar. 26, at the age of 70 years. He served on the city council for several years. His widow and one son survive him.

Peabody (Columbia City p. o.), Ind.—L. R. Rumsyre, manager of the Peabody Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, expects to give up that position the last of this month in order to devote more time to the work of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, of which he is sec'y. It is probable that he will be succeeded as manager of the elevator by one of his assistants.

Nappanee, Ind.—Syler & Syler's grain elevator, Harvey Syler owner, burned on Mar. 20, at 8:45 p. m.; loss, \$20,000; covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was undetermined. Several carloads of grain and 500 pounds of peppermint oil were destroyed. One car, loaded with grain the day before, was saved, as were also the records of the firm. Mr. Syler stated he would rebuild as soon as possible. He opened temporary offices the day following the fire. This firm operates seven elevators in northern Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Five new members have recently been added to the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n as follows: Uhl-Snyder Milling Co., Connersville; Kentland Grain Co., Kentland; Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Rockfield; Liberty Mills, Liberty; Farm Bureau Elvtr. & Supply Co., Crawfordsville. This makes a total of fourteen new members secured since the convention the last of January.

Chrisney, Ind.—The Spencer County Farm Buro has erected a tile block building on the Southern Railway here, and has installed a large hammer mill, sheller and mixer. We have a good volume of custom grinding and mixing besides a very good business in formula feeds, as well as supplements such as meat scraps, tankage and manamar. These formula feeds are milled at Chicago, Ill. We are also mixing poultry mash which we sell under our own name.—Lewis Webb, Jr., manager.

Elnora, Ind.—The elevator of the Lemon Milling Co. (headquarters Bedford, Ind.) was destroyed by fire discovered about 2 a. m. on Apr. 1; loss, \$8,000; 300 bus. of oats, 300 bus. of corn, some wheat and a large quantity of flour were destroyed; loss fully covered by insurance. Evidence indicated that fire was caused by a short circuit in the electric power line. The main switch had not been pulled that night before the elevator was closed and the fuse had been plugged with heavy copper wire preventing any possibility of the line clearing if a short circuit occurred. The elevator will not be rebuilt.—H. H.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Word is coming from many country elevator operators that the Central States Grain Ass'n (Wheat Pool) has grain solicitors out canvassing the trade buying grain and turning it over to the Farmers National Grain Corp., thus getting a commission for so doing. They represent themselves to be independent of the Farm Board, or its agencies, but is it true? They further urge selling grain to the Farmers National Grain Corp. and thereby get a half or a cent more than is possible from any other source, but is that the truth? It stands to reason that such misleading statements should place you on your guard. Those in the grain business long before the advent of Government superfluous agencies are still able to market your grain to advantage, just as they have always done.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale.

The Northern Public Service Co. has requested the Public Service Commission to establish new power and light rates for the northern part of Indiana. They indicate they feel they should have higher rates. Our prediction is that a schedule will be ordered in for trial about in line with the present "south system" schedule. The ass'n in its petition for lower power rates can go no further in its efforts for the time being, or until the general hearing on the temporary southern rates is heard. It is expected this hearing will be set for some time the latter part of April. If you are using less current than the amount of your demand, or minimum charge, possibly you could install a two-way switch to reduce the minimum. Check it up with your power company, or write me fully about your situation.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Mills early this month opened a feed and flour store.

Albion, Ia.—Lloyd Rubenbauer, local grain man, is now a councilman also.—Art.

Clarion, Ia.—A new member of the council is W. B. Burt, of the Burt Grain Co.—A. T.

Melvin, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation for 20 years.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—H. L. Huston, of Weber & Huston, grain, is a new councilman here.—Art.

Hilmore City, Ia.—C. W. Edgington, local grain dealer, has been elected to the city council.—A. T.

Wesley, Ia.—Henry Kunz, of the Kunz Grain Co., was recently elected treas. of the town of Wesley.—A. T.

Fayette, Ia.—R. R. Fussell, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Shipping Ass'n, was recently made a councilman.—A. T.

Allison, Ia.—A. W. Froning, of the Froning Grain Co., is a new member of the council here.—Art Torkelson.

Olds, Ia.—A feed mixer has been installed by the Olds Elvtr. Co., which is manufacturing poultry and stock feeds.

Laurens, Ia.—A new member of the city council is R. C. Booth, of the grain firm of R. C. Booth & Co.—Art Torkelson.

Whitten, Ia.—George Mable was recently elected a councilman. He is engaged in the grain business at this point.—Art.

Harlan, Ia.—Among the councilmen recently elected is L. H. Rasmussen, manager of the Harlan City Roller Mill.—A. T.

Greene, Ia.—Burdette Hardy has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Edward Hildebrand.

Thor, Ia.—Voters of this town recently elected T. S. Rogdo, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, to the council.—Art.

Colo, Ia.—Robert Jack, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has been elected councilman of the town of Colo.—A. T.

Bradgate, Ia.—The newly elected treas. of this town is F. C. Chinn, manager of the Bradgate Co-op. Exchange's elevator.—Art Torkelson.

Salix, Ia.—Chas. Corr, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has entered the race for supervisor in his district.—A. G. T.

Paton, Ia.—At the recent election Lloyd Sill, manager of the local Clark Brown Elvtr., was selected as a member of the council.—A. T.

Waverly, Ia.—Andrew Trumpower and Ed Soldwisch, owners of the Waverly Feed Mill that burned in January, contemplate rebuilding their plant.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Damage amounting to about \$10 was done by a small fire originating in an elevator of the Wilder Grain Co., at 4 p. m., Apr. 4.

Chelsea, Ia.—Citizens of this town recently chose a grain man to be their mayor, S. A. Brush being elected to that office.—A. Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—A. M. Lyders, proprietor of the Farmers Feed Mill, of this city, has opened the Farmers Feed & Seed Store, giving the mill a downtown retail outlet.

Boyer, Ia.—The elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. is to be wrecked and removed to Shelton, Neb., where more space will be added to the elevator at that point.

Victor, Ia.—The Yeisley Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was visited by thieves, during the night of Apr. 1, for the second time in about a month. Nothing was taken from the elevator.

DeWitt, Ia.—Leo D. Gredell was appointed manager of the Equity Exchange, replacing Wm. Wendt, deceased. Mr. Gredell was formerly a salesman for the Ralston Purina Co.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—George D. Voorhees, weighmaster for the Western Weighing & Inspection Buro in this city, died on Mar. 24 at his home in Valley Junction, where he had resided for 18 years. Burial took place in the Masonic Cemetery at Atlantic, Ia. Mr. Voorhees, who was 76 years of age, is survived by one son and two daughters.—Art Torkelson.

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Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

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Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property

Lamoni, Ia.—J. C. Danielson, manager of the Farmers Grain & Seed Co., has been elected mayor of this town, and D. M. Vredenburg, manager of the Lamoni Mill, elected a councilman.—Art Torkelson.

Farragut, Ia.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. is wrecking its elevator at this point and moving it to Bixby (Sutton p. o.), Neb., where it will be used in constructing additional space to its elevator there.

Durant, Ia.—Ed Denkmann, well known retired grain dealer, shot and killed himself, on Mar. 29, while sitting in the office of Denkmann Finance Co., of which he was president. He was 66 years of age.

Buckeye, Ia.—The lock on the office door of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken, during the night of Mar. 14, and the dial on the safe was also broken. Nothing was stolen, but the damage amounted to \$40.

Sibley, Ia.—T. T. Lemon, formerly in the grain elevator business here and at Lake Park, died at the home of his grandson, H. F. Lemon, of Lake Wilson, Minn., and was buried here on Mar. 18. He was 86 years of age.

Marshalltown, Ia.—A blaze on the warehouse roof of the Kessler Grain Co., at noon Mar. 15, was extinguished before much damage was done; loss, about \$50. Railway engine sparks are believed to have caused the fire.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—W. W. (Bill) Sylvester, who traveled in Iowa for a good many years representing Wilson & DeWolf, T. E. Wells & Co. and Requa Bros. of Chicago, had a stroke of apoplexy at San Jose, Cal., Mar. 20. At last reports he was in a critical condition in a San Jose hospital.—Art Torkelson.

Eldridge, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of no par value; officers: Pres., A. S. Lage; vice-pres., Elmer Kuhl; sec'y, E. B. Calderwood; treas., J. P. McDowell; to engage in the marketing of farm products, lumber, fuel and other commodities, and organized to take over the elevator property here.

Oakwood (Marble Rock p. o.), Ia.—It is reported that six suits have been brought against the Farmers Grain Ass'n's directors as individuals and as officers of the company, the complainants alleging that they got stock in the company thru the former manager J. F. Huxsol as agent, but that the directors and sec'y refused to transfer the stock and issue certificates to them.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Fort Dodge Flour & Feed Co. was the victor in a suit to collect \$180 from J. E. Hall, of Sac City, flour and feed dealer, who, it is alleged, got two carloads of oil meal, accepted one and refused the second. The \$180 represented the difference between the price Hall contracted to pay and the market price of the meal at the time he refused the second car.—A. T.

Fostoria, Ia.—Robbers broke into the Fostoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator Saturday or Sunday night, Mar. 12 or 13, and escaped with two checks, for a total amount of \$23, and a revolver. Entrance was gained by breaking in a rear door. One of the checks was reported cashed in Emmetsburg by a stranger early Monday after the robbery. The Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s house was entered the same night but nothing was stolen.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—In the case of Leander A. Booten, employed at the Council Bluffs elevator leased from the North Western Railroad Co., owner, by the Updike Grain Co., who was awarded \$20,500 damages for injuries received while working at the elevator, by a district court in Nebraska, the verdict was reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court recently, on the grounds that the trial judge excluded certain essential evidence.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Officials of the Mesquakie Mills of Cedar Rapids report the sale of the fertilizer branch of the business to the Rath Packing Co. of Waterloo. Stock and equipment are being moved to Waterloo. J. W. Coverdale, who has been general manager of Mesquakie Mills, has accepted a position with the Rath Co. in charge of tankage and fertilizer sales. Mr. Coverdale began his duties at Waterloo April 1. Mesquakie Mills retains its feed business here.—A. G. T.

Dysart, Ia.—O. J. Smith, associated with Herman Schroeder in the grain business here, died at his home on Mar. 21, after an illness of only seven hours. Mr. Smith, who was 61 years of age, was at his place of business as usual in the morning, at noon went home to dinner, cleaned the sidewalk of snow and just as he finished the work was stricken with paralysis. Shortly after 7 o'clock he suffered a second stroke and died within a few minutes. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

SIoux CITY LETTER

Paul Larson, chief grain inspector, is confined to his home with a sprained ankle.—Art Torkelson.

The dates of the convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been changed to May 17 and 18, in order to avoid conflict with the dates assigned by the Illinois Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n for their convention. The Western Ass'n's convention is to be held in Sioux City, at the Hotel Martin, as previously reported.

Sioux City offices of the Beach-Wickham Co. have been moved from the Warnock Bldg. to the Frances Bldg., where the company is better equipped and more conveniently located. L. J. Nelson, who formerly owned the Sioux City and Norfolk, Neb., offices, and who now owns the Fargo, N. D. office, has repurchased controlling interest in the business in Sioux City and the firm here will resume the title of the Nelson Grain Co. Elmer M. Holmes will continue in charge of the local office. No change will be made in handling of accounts as the Beach-Wickham Co. will continue to confirm all trades from Chicago.

Pres. Mason, of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, has appointed the following committees to arrange details and serve during the convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held in Sioux City, May 17 and 18: Golf—J. S. Earles, C. E. McDonald; banquet—J. C. Mullaney, C. E. McDonald, A. D. Doherty; entertainment—W. H. Marriott, Paul Larson, H. L. Jackson, Robert Martin, C. C. Flanley; publicity—Freeman Bradford, R. A. Henderson, J. C. Mullaney; reception—C. C. Flanley, A. D. Doherty, E. A. Fields, F. O. Lenoir, C. I. Olson, J. E. Cathcart, J. J. Mullaney, W. H. Kelley, F. L. O'Connor, C. W. Kerr, R. A. Swenson, E. P. Sullivan, C. W. Hacker, Elmer Holmes; hotel reservations—Freeman Bradford, John Wasek, J. B. Roberts; ladies' committee—Mrs. S. P. Mason, Mrs. Paul Larson, Mrs. C. E. McDonald. Each committee will select its own chairman.—Freeman Bradford, sec'y Sioux City Grain Exchange.

KANSAS

Heizer, Kan.—The Peoples Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator burned at 4 a. m., Apr. 5.

Ness City, Kan.—L. E. Schroyer sustained windstorm damage to his elevator on Mar. 29.

Plevna, Kan.—On April 1 windstorm damaged the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Caldwell, Kan.—On Mar. 29 windstorm damaged the mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Dwight, Kan.—Carl A. E. Johnson sustained slight windstorm damage to his elevator on Mar. 29.

Atwood, Kan.—The elevator plant of the Fuller Grain Co. was damaged by windstorm on Mar. 29.

Grant (Vesper p. o.), Kan.—N. Peter Peterson, whose elevator here burned last month, as reported in the Journals last number, plans to rebuild soon, the new house to be completed in time for the new crop.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill plant of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. on Mar. 29.

Hallville, Kan.—On March 29 the elevator of the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co. was damaged by windstorm.

Olivet, Kan.—On Mar. 28 fire of undetermined cause severely damaged the elevator property of C. S. Petty.

Herington, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Herington Grain & Feed Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Towanda, Kan.—Equipment has been installed in the new plant of the Triple Breakfast Food Co., cereal manufacturers.

Topeka, Kan.—The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage of considerable proportions in its mill plant on Apr. 2.

Junction City, Kan.—The mill plant and stock of the Aurora Flour Mills Co. were damaged by fire of unknown origin on Mar. 19.

Galatia, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. at this point has been sold to the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co., of McPherson, Kan.

Baldwin, Kan.—The interest of Mr. Ramberg in the firm of Nyegger & Ramberg, feed mill operators, has been sold to local parties.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A new member of the Board of Trade is A. L. Jacobson, of Sterling, Kan., general manager of the Arnold Milling Co.

Modoc, Kan.—M. E. Boulware is now operating the elevator here under his own name, the firm of M. E. Boulware & Sons having been dissolved.

Marienthal, Kan.—Boulware Bros. have succeeded to the business of M. E. Boulware & Sons, which has been dissolved, and are operating the elevator here.

Wichita, Kan.—Fred Burris, now connected with our firm, has for the past five years been in the employ of the Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, as traveling flour salesman.—The Strong Trading Co. (wholesale grains and feeds), by Bill Burris.

Copeland, Kan.—Two actions are said to have been brought against A. Swanson, manager of the Copeland Equity Exchange, by the county attorney, charges being based on alleged violation of the state law which forbids the sale and shipment of grain on which storage receipts have been issued.

Dodge City, Kan.—An enterprising group in Southwestern Kansas has formed the "Isely for Senator Club," terming it "A Wheat Roots Movement." A strong group of farmers is included in the backing being given C. C. Isely, Dodge City grain and lumber dealer, whose years of fair dealing and conscientious service have made him the logical candidate for fair-minded citizens.

KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—Roof of warehouse No. 4 of Woodford Spears & Sons is reported as having been damaged by windstorm on Apr. 2.

Cadiz, Ky.—The Cadiz Milling Co.'s plant has been leased by H. S. White, who will manage it, from the Kentucky-Tennessee Power Co.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Park City Milling Co.'s plant burned early in the morning of Mar. 22; loss, \$15,000; insurance covered half the loss.

Lexington, Ky.—The Woolcott Flour Mills, which went into the hands of a receiver in February, were re-opened on Mar. 22 under the receivership. J. Henry Hall is the receiver.

Louisville, Ky.—Oscar Farmer & Sons new 50,000-bu. elevator, reported in the Feb. 24 Journals as under construction on the site of the house that burned in December, has just been completed and is now being operated. The new unloading machinery will unload grain at the rate of 2,000 bus. per hour. The feed mill department contains all new machinery, including a steel corn cutter and grader, hammer mill and oat crimper.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
Wichita, Kansas
WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

MARYLAND

Easton, Md.—R. R. Spring sustained slight windstorm damage on Mar. 6 to his elevator.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Thos. S. Eader, licensed grain inspector of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.—R. C. N.

H. D. Eidman, proprietor of the grain and feed house of H. D. Eidman & Bro., of this city, during a recent attack of acute indigestion, fell in his bath room and broke his nose.—R. C. N.

At the annual auction, April 4, for the pick of favored positions in grain tables on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, the first choice went to Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.—R. C. N.

A full cargo of No. 2 hard wheat, approximately 310,000 bus., was loaded out of the export elevator of the Western Maryland Railway on April 8 and 9 for account of the Norris Grain Co., for exportation to Europe.—R. C. N.

Geo. A. Kublin, district manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., and Capt. John S. Delano, pres. of the Maryland Pilots' Ass'n, were elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce at the last regular monthly meeting.—R. C. N.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, held early this month, Pres. Blackford was authorized to send to Pres. Hoover a letter, endorsing for the vacancy which has occurred on the United States Shipping Board, by the recent death of Edward C. Plummer, of Maine, a man who is today probably the best known grain exporter on the Atlantic seaboard. Blanchard Randall, senior member of the firm of Gill & Fisher.—R. C. N.

Thru its pres., the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce wired the Maryland senators and representatives a vigorous protest against the proposed increase of 400% in the Federal tax on future sales on grain exchanges, claiming that such a tax would be a burden on farmers and defeat its purpose as a revenue producer by greatly curtailing trade and narrowing the futures market, besides creating unnecessary depression during the season of heavy grain movement.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Muir, Mich.—Muir Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; farm products.

Coopersville, Mich.—Wolverine Grain & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares at \$100, \$6,000 having been subscribed and paid in; feed and flour will be handled.

Midland, Mich.—The W. E. Laur grain elevator, (formerly the Ryon Grain Co.) burned at 8 p. m. Mar. 24; loss, \$25,000; barley was the chief product stored in the elevator. The office was the only part of the building saved. The elevator will probably be rebuilt.

Sumner, Mich.—I will operate under the name of the Sumner Milling Co. Have a waterpower feed and flour mill here, no railroad, and no other mill or elevator here. Have just installed a new Dreadnaught Attrition Mill. We have an 85-barrel flour mill and a good capacity feed mill. Have just completed overhauling the whole plant.—Earl E. Jones.

Brown City, Mich.—A meeting of elevator men of this part of the state was held on Mar. 17 at the Brown City Hotel, attended also by 10 or 12 representatives of railroads. About 70 were present. A banquet was served at 7:30, the music being furnished by a three-piece orchestra. After the dinner a discussion was held on shipping problems and rates. Railroad officials expressed a desire to co-operate with the elevator men in every possible way. Lansing, Port Huron, Saginaw and many Thumb towns were represented at the meeting.

MINNESOTA

St. James, Minn.—A batch mixer has been installed by the Grain Products Co.

Seaforth, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently added a magnetic separator.

Arco, Minn.—The Farmers Co-Op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a magnetic separator.

Wanamingo, Minn.—A batch mixer has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dumont, Minn.—Martin Hanson has put a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Pickwick, Minn.—K. T. Wershofen has added a magnetic separator to his equipment.

Welcome, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Menahga, Minn.—Frank Johnson has purchased the Farmers Grain & Shipping Ass'n elevator here.

Alexandria, Minn.—The only remaining elevator on the Great Northern tracks here is being razed.

Mankato, Minn.—John Bunn has opened the Mankato Flour & Feed Warehouse in the old Omaha freight depot.

Green Isle, Minn.—The Green Isle Elvtr. Co. is having repairs made and scale installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Gaylord, Minn.—Chas. E. Peterson has improved his equipment by installing a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Madison Lake, Minn.—The equipment of the feed mill operated by E. W. Eaton was recently improved by the addition of a batch mixer.

Harmony, Minn.—J. E. Linderman, formerly engaged in the management of an elevator at this point, died recently at Northfield, Minn.

Fairfax, Minn.—On Mar. 25 fire caused by metal going through a feed mill slightly damaged an elevator leg in the elevator of the Pacific Grain Co.

Marietta, Minn.—Clayton Danielson, former manager of the Equity Exchange Elvtr., Loyalton, S. D., is the new manager of the elevator at this point.

Russell, Minn.—The Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co. recently sustained damage to its walls and chimney in the office, the fire being caused by an overheated stove.

St. Paul, Minn.—E. A. Syftstead has succeeded M. W. Thatcher as manager of the Farmers Union Terminal, Mr. Thatcher having gone to Washington to lobby.

Coates (Rich Valley p. o.), Minn.—The Jameson-Hevener Co.'s elevator was recently broken into and some stamps and the safe, containing only the firm's books, were stolen.

Terrebonne, Minn.—The Terrebonne Milling Co. has bot a disc cockle machine and a new batch mixer. Both machines will be installed the first time the plant shuts down.

Lismore, Minn.—The elevator at this point belonging to John E. Greig, of Estherville, Ia., is being fitted up with a new S-S head drive, new electric motors and other general repairs by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Waseca, Minn.—Work has started on the new feed mill building, warehouses and office building for the Waseca Flour & Feed Warehouse Co., for the construction of which the T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Red Wing, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, subsidiary of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, is said to be planning to take over the Red Wing Feed Mill which has been operated for many years by K. R. Seiler.

Wadena, Minn.—The Wadena Flour & Feed Warehouse Co. will soon move into the new feed mill building that was built by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A full description of this building and equipment was published in a recent issue.

Roseau, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new 10-ton Fairbanks-Morse Truck Dump Scale and an S-S Dump. A 2-h.p. motor will be installed for power on the compressor.

Halstad, Minn.—The Halstad Elvtr. Co., Inc., has given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. a contract for the installation of two new legs and other general repair work. A new double distributor and a head drive and motor equipment will be installed. Work will be started at once.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Newday Products Co., of this city and of Fargo, N. D., is the name of a company recently formed by H. A. Nelson, of Fargo, pres. of the Northwest Seed Growers Ass'n; Frank T. Hamilton, feed man, and Judge W. E. Stanfield, both of the latter from St. Paul to manufacture poultry and dairy feed concentrates containing minerals derived from products of the ocean.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fred C. Thomas, sec'y of the Tenney Co., grain, of this city, died very unexpectedly Sunday afternoon, Mar. 20, at the home of a friend in Edgeley, N. D., while visiting with him, from apoplexy. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Thomas, who was 63 years old, had spent his entire business life in the grain business, and when the Tenney Co. was organized in 1912, he became sec'y, continuing in that position until his death. He is survived by his wife and five sons. For nearly two years past Mr. Thomas had made his home at Edgeley, N. D.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Browerville, Minn.—The Browerville Flour & Feed Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. to build a feed mill building to be used in connection with the warehouses now operated by this company. The building will be fitted with two legs, a 22" attrition mill and a Monarch Batch Mixer. Work will be started at once.

Duluth, Minn.—We are indebted to Sec'y Macdonald for the annual report of the Duluth Board of Trade for 1931, containing statistics of the grain business of this port, such as daily receipts and shipments of grain for the entire year, daily closing prices of grain for the same period, Minnesota grades, officers and members of the Board of Trade and other statistics.

Foreston, Minn.—The feed mill operated by Frank Luedtke was damaged by fire, on Mar. 22, at 10:30 a. m., when the blow torch, used in heating up the diesel engine that operates the plant, exploded. Firemen put out the blaze with hand extinguishers. The engine was ruined and the damage to the building and other equipment amounted to several hundred dollars.

Fairmont, Minn.—S. O. Leslie, who recently opened a new grain office here, as reported in the Journals last number, to be known as the Leslie Grain Co., for the past seven years has managed the branch office of E. S. Woodworth & Co. at St. James, Minn. Affiliated with Mr. Leslie are A. C. Leslie and E. A. Leslie. The company will do a grain commission business, buying grain on track and shipping to terminals.

MISSOURI

Webb City, Mo.—Stock of the Ball & Gunning Milling Co. was damaged by exposure fire on Mar. 25.

Lincoln, Mo.—The Producers Exchange has installed a magnetic separator to protect its hammer mill.

St. Louis, Mo.—Clarence Sears, of New Orleans, is now superintendent of Burlington Elvtr. "A," succeeding Clifford P. Smith.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Operations were resumed on Mar. 25 in one-half of the Larabee Flour Milling Co.'s plant here. The mill has been closed temporarily.

Vandalia, Mo.—J. M. Silvey, of near Kirksville, has been appointed manager of the Vandalia Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ed Sandbothe, recently resigned.

Ottumwa, Mo.—Bill Homan has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for \$1,900, and Paul Burns, who was manager last year, will continue in that capacity under the new ownership.

Jefferson, Mo.—The Cole County Farmers Co-op. recently completed the construction of a new elevator in the western section of the city. It is equipped with feed grinding, mixing and grain cracking machinery.

Calhoun, Mo.—V. E. Oswald, of Jefferson City, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ed Finks, who has been manager since the death of Can Jones, about two years ago. Mr. Oswald took charge Apr. 1.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. P. Woolverton has been appointed general manager of the Grain Belt Mills Co., feed manufacturers, succeeding C. S. McKinney, resigned. Mr. Woolverton, who is well known in the feed trade, has been with the Grain Belt Co. since its organization in 1916.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Excello Feed Milling Co.'s plant burned early in the morning of Mar. 10; loss, \$20,000; practically covered by insurance. About \$10,000 worth of corn, oats, ground feed, hay and salt was destroyed. Temporary quarters have been established in the vicinity of the burned structure, which will be replaced at once.

Malta Bend, Mo.—Roy H. Tippet, who has been operating a portable feed mill in this county, suffered the loss of his left hand on Mar. 18, while operating on the farm of Dick Updike near here, when he slipped and caught his hand in the machinery, in his effort to save himself from a fall. His hand was amputated in the hospital at Marshall.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. J. Morgan, with the W. J. Edwards Grain Co., of this city, now has a position with the Red Cross in connection with the distribution of the Farm Board's 40,000,000 bus. of wheat recently donated to the Red Cross for the relief of the needy.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Aylsworth Commission Co. and C. Fred Aylsworth have been suspended from the Board of Trade under the rule covering insolvency.

C. W. Pershing has resumed his duties as assistant sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade after an enforced absence of a number of weeks, on account of an operation on one of his eyes.

Among recent applicants for membership in the Board of Trade is Stanley Christopher, Jr., of B. C. Christopher & Co., on transfer from Kenneth G. Irons, whose certificate was transferred for \$5,700, including transfer fee of \$500.

James N. Russell and J. J. Kraettli were recently appointed on the business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade, succeeding H. C. Gamage and W. W. Marshall, resigned. Fred C. Vincent, chairman; W. B. Lincoln, and W. C. Goffe are the other members of the com'te.

Kenneth G. Irons has resigned as sec'y-treas. of the Union Grain Co., as vice-pres. of the Board of Trade, and as treas. of the Old Mission Golf Club, and contemplates engaging in some other business in another city. W. W. Marshall succeeds him as second vice-pres. of the Board, and W. W. Fuller succeeds Mr. Marshall as director.

In order to effect a saving of 15c a car, formerly paid to the Department of Agriculture for hay inspection certificates, the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n has been issuing its own certificates of grade to consignees to this market since Apr. 1. The same Federal grades are being used as formerly, and the same inspector, who is also an employee of the Hay Dealers Ass'n, will continue to make the inspections. However, Federal inspection certificates will continue to be available upon request.

MONTANA

Hingham, Mont.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Chester C. Spicher, Curt Phillips and J. O. Ostness.

Livingston, Mont.—Creditors of the Livingston Milling Co. recently filed a petition in Federal court asking that the company be declared bankrupt, it being alleged that the company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations.

Bozeman, Mont.—Eugene Graf plans to erect a grain storage building to the west of his new 100-barrel Bon Ton Flour Mill, completed a few weeks ago. The grain storage bins will be of the same architectural style as the mill and will almost double the present size of the plant.

Ronan, Mont.—A stone buhr mill has recently been installed by John W. Martin, proprietor of the Lake Flour Mill, and whole wheat, graham flour and cracked wheat are now being turned out. Mr. Martin plans to market his new products in cellophane bags in place of cardboard boxes as was the old style.

NEBRASKA

Madison, Neb.—A new 20,000-bu. elevator is being built here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the Younglove Const. Co.

Arnold, Neb.—Lewis J. Kring has succeeded Roger Gorman, resigned, as manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here.

Oakland, Neb.—John and Jens Peterson, brothers, and Ernest Clopine, of Lincoln, were sentenced to 30 days each in jail on their confession of stealing oats from Ernest Dahlgren, of Oakland. Part of the time of their sentences their fare will be bread and water.

Huntley, Neb.—Floyd Snyder has sold his elevator here to the Farmers Co-op. Co. and is moving to Republican City, where he will have charge of an elevator.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—The local Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator will be taken down and erected again at Staplehurst, Neb., as an addition to its facilities there.

Shubert, Neb.—The Citizens State Bank of Shubert has bot the Shubert elevator for \$4,000. The elevator was the property of the estate of William Steadman.

Staplehurst, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. is wrecking its elevator at Pleasant Dale, Neb., and removing it to this place, where it is increasing its storage facilities.

Bixby (Sutton p. o.), Neb.—After wrecking its elevator at Farragut, Ia., the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. will put it up again at this point as additional storage to its elevator here.

Lisco, Neb.—The Massey-Harris Co., manufacturers of farm machinery, recovered judgment against the Lisco Elvtr. Co. for \$1,135.66 for knowingly buying a mortgaged crop of wheat of M. A. Chichester.

Cedar Creek, Neb.—We are going to do a little repair work but will not install any new machinery. Ours is a 12,000-bu. house, on the C. B. & Q. We handle coal as a side line.—Edw. Kelly, manager Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wayne, Neb.—John Kay and T. R. Sundahl have leased the Wayne Grain & Coal Co.'s business, belonging to the estate of the late Carl Madsen, and will operate it in the same location. The plant includes an elevator.

Battle Creek, Neb.—The Battle Creek Mill has been sold by Harry Henatch, deputy receiver of the Battle Creek Valley Bank, to Misses Emma and Ida Thombagen. It is reported that the mill is to be put in operation again.

Shelton, Neb.—The Boyer, Ia., elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. is to be taken down and used at Shelton, Neb., in constructing additional space to its house here, increasing the capacity from 75,000 bus. to 125,000 bus.

Knox (York p. o.), Neb.—George Rasmussen, of Dannebrog, who has had eight years' experience in the grain business there, has leased the Knox elevator from its owners, J. W. DeBoer and James Neville, and took possession on Mar. 22.

Eustis, Neb.—I am the manager of the Selldomridge Elvtr. succeeding J. M. Sill, who was killed by a truck [as reported in the Journals last number]. It seems Mr. Sill was about to dump a truck of corn; the truck driver backed his truck a few feet and caught Mr. Sill against the pit door. A bolt was the cause of his death.—Allan W. Law.

Omaha, Neb.—For Railway Commissioner: Attorney J. A. Little, of Lincoln, is a candidate for the nomination for railway commissioner on the Republican ticket. There are eleven other aspirants of the same party. Mr. Little has had a lot of experience in traffic matters. He has appeared before the State Commission in behalf of better rates for Nebraska, has practiced extensively before the I. C. C. and has spoken on traffic rules and regulations at our conventions.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

NEVADA

Reno, Nev.—The Riverside Mill of this city will be operated by the Renovada Mill & Grain Co., recently formed at San Francisco for that purpose.

NEW ENGLAND

Warren, Me.—The plant of A. E. Spear was destroyed by fire recently.

Boston, Mass.—Roxbury Flour & Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares, no par value; Samuel Kurr, pres.; to buy, sell and deal in grain, millfeed and flour.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Max F. Cohn, Sunset Feed & Grain Co.'s pres., has returned from Baltimore, Md., where he spent 10 days in Johns Hopkins Hospital on account of a stubborn case of bronchitis.

New York, N. Y.—G. J. Helliesen, a member of the Produce Exchange, died unexpectedly on Mar. 19, at the age of 53 years. He was a well known shipbroker, with offices in the Produce Exchange Bldg.

New York, N. Y.—John C. Juhring, who died on Mar. 10, willed his membership in the Produce Exchange to his son. Mr. Juhring was chairman of the board of Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers.

Albany, N. Y.—It is reported that the Albany Port District Commission has a leasing agreement with Canadian grain interests for the 2,500,000-bu. elevator reported in the last number of the Journals to be built this summer.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Corn Exchange was scheduled to hold its annual meeting Apr. 12, at which time three directors were to be elected for three-year terms, officers to be elected by the directors at their first meeting after the election.

Albany, N. Y.—Mayor Thacher is reported to have asked the Albany Port District Commission to recall its advertisement for bids for construction of a second grain elevator here, as reported in the last number of the Journals, and put off the re-apportionment of \$4,000,000, which, the mayor says, is a lien on the real estate of Albany. In his letter to the Port Commissioners the mayor calls attention to "the present sound, unique and enviable financial condition of the City of Albany."

NORTH DAKOTA

Starkweather, N. D.—The W. L. Noyes Elvtr. has put in a magnetic separator.

Hannaford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a new attrition mill.

Hamberg, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co. is installing a new cleaner in its elevator.

Cogswell, N. D.—The Co-Op. Grain Co. has installed a magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Brinsmade, N. D.—Fire of unknown cause slightly damaged the office of Thomas Ose on Mar. 27.

Ypsilanti, N. D.—Ypsilanti Equity Elvtr. Co. recently added a magnetic separator to its equipment.

Mylo, N. D.—The Atlanta Elvtr. Co., F. A. Moore manager, is adding a new grain cleaner to its equipment.

Woodworth, N. D.—F. M. Cook, pioneer resident and owner of an elevator, died recently at his home at this place, at the age of 73 years.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Miss Cora Erickson, for five years stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, died on Easter Sunday, Mar. 27, after a year's illness.

Taft, N. D.—The Eldorado Elvtr. & Trading Co. at this place is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install new legs, new Gerber Double Distributor, a manlift and other general repairs.

Kindred, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing new steel roofs of standing seam galvanized iron, building a large new dust house, enlarging the office and making other general repairs, T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Williston, N. D.—The Aboud Cereal Co. has been formed by Bryan and John Aboud and machinery has been installed for manufacturing wheat meal.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Recent new members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are the following: W. L. Noyes Elvtr., Starkweather; E. G. Auth (independent elevator), Mohall; Minot Flour Mills, Minot; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Easted; Peoples Elvtr. Co., Wishek; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Argusville, all in North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D.—Petitions have been filed with the secretary of state for three state measures providing for a five-year partial moratorium of debts, abolition of mortgages on growing crops and prohibiting corporations except co-operatives from engaging in farming. If any of these radical proposals become laws, grain buyers must of necessity watch their step and make sure that the farmer offering grain for sale has not only a clear title to the grain but the right to sell it. The proposals are so ridiculous it does not seem possible that any of them could gain acceptance by intelligent men. These proposals will be voted upon June 29.

Arthur, N. D.—A short time ago a Great Northern train was switching in front of the elevator at this station and a freight car left the track and knocked the St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator off the foundation, as reported in the Journals. This company has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for wrecking this building and rebuilding a new elevator back on the old site. The new house will contain 16 bins and have a capacity of 35,000 bus. There will be 12x6 buckets in one leg in the elevator. The building will be wood clad and placed on a slab foundation. Equipment will include a Fairbanks 10-ton Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump to be used for receiving purposes and a 100-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale will be used for shipping purposes. Work will be started at once.

OHIO

Millersburg, O.—The Equity Exchange recently installed a 50-barrel flour mill.

Lewisburg, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of C. W. Pontius on Feb. 11.

Holgate, O.—A new feed mixer has recently been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Condit, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of the G. J. Burrer Mill & Elvtr. Co. on Feb. 11.

Yorkshire, O.—We have installed a new Haines Feed Mixer in our elevator at Yorkshire.—C. J. Kremer, mgr.

Grant (Forest p. o.), O.—M. A. Hogan is now operating the elevator at this point formerly operated by A. J. Libold.

Fowlers Mills (r. d. from Chardon), O.—The roof of the Munson Milling Co.'s mill was slightly damaged by windstorm Feb. 11.

Akron, O.—The Akron Feed & Milling Co. has been absorbed by the Urbana Mills, of Urbana, and the equipment moved to that city.

Hilliards, O.—Russell Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Bliss F. Russell, William Wilgus and Guy R. Martin.

Granville, O.—The Granville Co-op. Co. recently installed a new Sidney Corn Sheller, Standard Sidney Grain Cleaner and other equipment.

Cleveland, O.—William G. Garfield, former superintendent of the Cleveland Grain Co., died on Mar. 23 from a heart attack.

Celina, O.—The Celina Equity Exchange has recently installed a "Boss" car loader in its elevator, the installation being made by the Pneumatic Grain Mch. Corp.

Findlay, O.—I have started a feed grinding and mixing business, also feed and seed, at Findlay, under the name of the Findlay Feed & Grinding Co.—Clyde E. Pepple.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to change the "company" to "ass'n" in its name, to conform to the state requirements for a co-operative organization.

Edgerton, O.—Mail addressed to the Edgerton Farmers Warehouse Co. is returned marked "No such company," altho it was reported recently that such a company had installed a feed mixer.

Urbana, O.—The Urbana Mills, feed manufacturers, recently took over the business of the Akron Feed & Milling Co., of Akron, including the company's brands, and has had the equipment moved to this point.

Bowling Green, O.—L. C. Schmunk recently took over the general management of the Hub Grain Co. and is in charge of five plants, located at Bowling Green, Rockyridge, Graytown, Curtice and Trowbridge.

Wadsworth, O.—Norman Kreidler and Frank Werner have bot the Wadsworth Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator for \$6,000. The sale was made in the liquidation of the Wadsworth Savings & Trust Co., into whose hands the elevator had come.

Carey, O.—A man signing N. W. Lane has been collecting subscriptions from grain dealers of this section without any authority from publishers. Any dealer getting track of this swindler will confer a great favor by having him arrested and wiring Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

North Kingsville, O.—Walter Kendall, of Kingsville, has purchased the milling business of G. H. Myers, the deal including both the mill at this point and the feed store at East Conneaut. The mill machinery will be moved to the old Kingsbury Mill near the Nickel Plate Railroad in Kingsville.

The L. J. Dill Co., of Columbus, O., is operating a portable sheller and loader at Duvall. The company loaded some corn at Lockbourne but was stopped by the Myers Grain Co. because of having trespassed on private ground. At Duvall the outfit dumps the cobs along the railroad right of way. Local dealers who have been handling corn this winter on a margin of around 2 cents are indignant at this kind of competition and are wondering whether regular shippers at any Ohio station will accept card bids that the Dill Co. is putting out from its Columbus office after its practices become generally known.

McComb, O.—A Mr. "J. W. Lane," claiming to represent the Grain & Feed Journals of Chicago, called on us Feb. 27, claiming to be on his way home from the Toledo convention of grain dealers. He claimed to have published a notice of our company in the Journals last year and gave me a pen and pencil set and also a three-year subscription to the Cincinnati Daily Market Report. I think the man was about 35 years of age, weighed approximately 150 pounds, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, wore a dark suit and overcoat, dark felt hat, no spectacles, but his eyes were a little crossed. Hoping this will place other dealers on guard against this sharper, I am, A Victim.

WARNING

Ohio grain dealers are warned that a man going by the name of J. W. Lane is calling on Ohio grain dealers claiming to represent the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS and collecting for subscriptions without authority from us. We beg that any dealer approached by him will have him arrested and wire us. GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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Troy, O.—G. N. Falknor, senior member of the grain firm of G. N. Falknor & Sons, and one of the oldest grain dealers in this section, died at his home at West Milton, Mar. 23, at the age of 81. He and his two sons, Earl A. and Edward S., operated an elevator at Troy and also one at Kessler Station, west of Troy, on the Big Four Railroad.

OKLAHOMA

Yale, Okla.—W. H. Watson has purchased the Yale Elvtr. He handles all kind of grain and feed.

Jenks, Okla.—A feed mill has recently been installed in the Parker Feed Store at this point.

Dover, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Kiel-Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 19.

Okeene, Okla.—The smoke stack on the milling plant of J. Lloyd Ford, operating as the Shawnee Milling Co., blew over on Mar. 29.

Sapulpa, Okla.—A feed mill has just been put into operation at the Nevin Feed Store. L. E. Nevin and Clinton Randall are the owners.

Garber, Okla.—Russell M. Raulston, grain dealer of this point, disappeared late in February, and at last report had not been heard of.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—The Parker Feed Co. has installed a hammer mill at its downtown store and has had the building remodeled for that purpose.

Goltry, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans the erection of two concrete bins as an addition to its elevator, having a capacity of about 4,000 bus. each.

Watonga, Okla.—We have just completed installing a new Jay Bee Hammer Mill and are having a good grinding business.—John Rector, local manager General Grain Co.

Kaw, Okla.—The Ponca City Mill has installed at the Old Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s feed warehouse and mill a new high speed feed grinder, consisting of a new 40-h.p. electric motor and a new rotary grinder.

Checotah, Okla.—The McFall Mill & Elvtr. burned at 3 a. m., Mar. 19; partly insured. R. O. McFall, owner, believes the fire started either from a hot box in a machine bearing or else thru the carelessness of a tramp in dropping a lighted match or cigarette.

Comanche, Okla.—The Comanche Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into by thieves Sunday night, Mar. 20, who entered by one of the side windows, which they broke. About \$15 worth of chicken feed was taken, but nothing else was disturbed.

Enid, Okla.—The annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, will be held in Enid, Okla., May 24 and 25, headquarters Youngblood Hotel. The program com'tee is getting up one of the most entertaining and instructive programs we have ever had, one that deals directly with present day conditions. The first half day will be given over to the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, and they have invited the grain dealers to participate in their program.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ronan (Turner p. o.), Wash.—The Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. plans the erection of a new elevator addition to its house at this point next year.

Kent, Wash.—E. F. Carlsberg, of Port Angeles, Wash., who has been with the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. for 12 years, has become manager of the Kent Feed Co.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Grain Growers Warehouse Co. recently voted down a proposition to join the North Pacific Growers, Inc., affiliated with the Farmers National.

Portland, Ore.—It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the Grain Stabilization Corp. are laying off a number of employes, as disposition has been made of most of the Farm Board wheat in this territory.

Portland, Ore.—Just a few days after his graduation from Oregon State College, Walter R. Scott entered the grain business, being associated with his father in the C. A. Babcock Co.

Malad City, Ida.—Elmer Lloyd, of Bancroft, has been appointed manager of the local plant of the Sperry Elvtr. & Storage Co., succeeding E. R. Williams, manager for several years.

The Dalles, Ore.—A feed plant has been installed by the Wasco Warehouse Milling Co., in connection with its flour mill, to serve only local trade. Machinery installed included a grinder and a mixer.

Withrow, Wash.—New machinery will be placed in the Waterville Union Grain Co.'s concrete elevator at this point, which was destroyed by fire last July. The work will be completed in time for the 1932 wheat crop.—Waterville Union Grain Co. (Waterville, Wash.).

Revere, Wash.—The warehouse of the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co. at this point has been bot by the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., for cash. It has a capacity of 75,000 bus. The Sprague Co. has a total capacity of 365,000 bus. of storage space in its warehouses at Sprague, Keystone, Pifer, Concord and Revere.

Pullman, Wash.—Work started late in March on the construction of a 125,000-bu. elevator for the Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., a local unit in the Northwestern co-operative marketing set-up. The structure will be 40 x 60 feet and 118 feet high. It will handle 3,000 bus. an hour and be equipped with four electric motors. Home labor will be employed in the construction work.

Colfax, Wash.—The J. H. Roberts Grain Co. and the Inland Empire Securities Co., Inc., have jointly leased the office room formerly occupied by the Colfax National Bank and divided the space to their own convenience. They took possession Mar. 15. Jack Roberts, who has been in the grain business here for several years, will continue his regular line, the change being made to get a better location.

Dayton, Wash.—The Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co., pioneer grain company of this district, has started construction of additional elevator storage at this point and at Long (Dayton p. o.). Twelve bins will be added to the Dayton elevator, increasing the bulk capacity by 50,000 bus., and at Long 15 additional bins will be built, having a capacity of 60,000 bus. Some repair work will be done on the elevator at Turner, also, this spring. With these additions, the company will have a total bulk capacity of 140,000 bus. at Dayton and 130,000 bus. at Long, while its bulk grain capacity in Columbia County will be 600,000 bus. and the combined bulk and sack capacity over 1,000,000 bus. The company operates seven elevators, in Columbia County, at the following points: Dayton, Long (Dayton p. o.), Turner, Ronan (Turner p. o.), Whetstone (Turner p. o.), and Huntsville. An addition to the elevator at Ronan is planned for next year.

PENNSYLVANIA

Prospect, Pa.—It is reported that J. M. Roth's flour and feed mill that burned in February, as reported in the Mar. 9 Journals, will probably be rebuilt.

Newton Hamilton, Pa.—R. H. Ewing's wheat warehouse burned at 8:45 a. m., Mar. 17, together with about 5,000 bus. of wheat; loss, estimated at \$8,000; partly insured.

Ligonier, Pa.—The old Weaver Mill, 6 miles south of this city, which had not been used as a mill for several years, burned Mar. 26. The mill was erected in 1802 and had been operated by three generations of the Weaver family. Recently the lower part had been converted into a dwelling.

Allentown, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 55th annual convention in this city on Sept. 14, 15 and 16, at the Americus Hotel. A program booklet is being prepared for this convention, and advertisements are being solicited for it. George A. Stuart, Harrisburg, Pa., is sec'y of the ass'n.

Port Allegany, Pa.—William Burr has sold his feed mill to G. O. Witter, whose son, I. R. Witter, is now in charge.

Doylestown, Pa.—The Doylestown Feed & Coal Co. has been organized to take over the feed and coal business conducted by Frank C. Lewis for a number of years. Under the new company the business will be managed by Charles M. Barton, connected with the feed department of the Quaker Oats Co. for the past five years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Herrick, S. D.—The William Krotter Co., headquarters Stuart, Neb., has taken over the local Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s business and property.

Flandreau, S. D.—James A. Faris, pioneer grain dealer and operator of an elevator here, died at his home, late in March, after an illness of several weeks.

Timber Lake, S. D.—It is rumored that H. J. Killion, of Minneapolis, contemplates establishing a co-operative elevator here. There is already one farmers elevator at this point.

Huron, S. D.—Directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota are discussing the question of moving the headquarters of the ass'n from Sioux Falls to Huron. No final action has been taken.

SOUTHEAST

Wayside, S. C.—The Wayside Maryel Mills contemplate the erection of a new mill.

Dublin, Ga.—The R. L. Moore grain elevator was burned early in the morning of Mar. 17; loss estimated at \$30,000 above the insurance carried.

Norfolk, Va.—J. A. Van Reeth has succeeded M. P. Greene as superintendent of the Norfolk & Western Elvtr. Mr. Greene is now with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., at Chicago, Ill.

Aiken, S. C.—The plan and equipment of the Vita Creme Milling Co. was burned early in the morning of Mar. 12; loss included several thousand dollars' worth of machinery, corn and meal.

Columbus, Ga.—Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has transferred its Montgomery, Ala., branch to this city, placing S. W. Norton in charge. A new office has also been opened at Macon, Ga., with J. C. Thames in charge.

Greenville, Miss.—The second plant in this county for dehydrated alfalfa hay is now under construction in connection with the Alfalfa Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, to be ready for the first spring cutting. The plant will have a capacity of nearly a ton per hour.

Richmond, Va.—The Dunlop Mills, one of the oldest milling concerns in the country, and the partnership of Warner Moore & Co. have been placed under the receivership of John F. Leary and H. S. Lloyd, as a necessary step in the liquidation of the partnership between Warner Moore and Thomas L. Moore. The latter died two years ago. The receivers are continuing operation of the plant, and E. C. Fockler, who has been manager since the death of Mr. Moore, is continuing in charge under the receivers.

TENNESSEE

Newport, Tenn.—On Mar. 21 the mill roof of the Newport Mill Co., Inc., was damaged and a number of windows were blown out by windstorm.

Nashville, Tenn.—A high wind took about 160 square feet of roofing and roof sheeting from elevator and garage of G. P. Rose & Co. on Mar. 16.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Anderson Grain Co., which has been in business in this city for the past 17 years, operators of two elevators and a feed plant, opened its new and enlarged plant on Pigeon Roost Road during the first week of April. A new mixing plant has been added to the equipment and will more than double the previous output. Cleaners and graders for field seeds have also been installed. The offices of the company have also been moved to the new office building at the plant.

Memphis, Tenn.—John W. Fulghum, grain broker, died at his son's home, Hugh M. Fulghum, Mar. 27, following a heart attack. Mr. Fulghum, who was 72 years of age, had been in poor health for several years but his condition was not considered serious until three weeks before his death, when he suffered a heart attack. He came to Memphis in 1902, becoming vice-pres. of Shanks-Phillips & Co., grain and wholesale grocery dealers, until it was liquidated about seven years ago, since which time he has been a grain broker, with offices in the Exchange Bldg. He has been a member of the Memphis Merchants Exchange for 25 years. Among his friends he was known as a very generous man, never refusing to help those in need. Besides his son, Mr. Fulghum is survived by a married daughter. His wife died 12 years ago.

TEXAS

Kerrville, Tex.—The Neely Feed Co. has been transferred by R. G. Neely, owner, to his two brothers.

Spur, Tex.—The need of a grain elevator at this point is being pointed out by the daily press here.

Darrouzett, Tex.—The J. H. Patton Grain Co., of Higgins, Tex., is building a new elevator at this point.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city May 13 and 14.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city on May 16 and 17.

White Deer, Tex.—The J. N. Beasley Grain Co., of Amarillo, Tex., is enlarging its country elevator at White Deer.—Gwynn-Render Grain Co. (Panhandle, Tex.).

El Paso, Tex.—Pass City Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$60,000; incorporators: W. B. Gates, D. A. Outlaw and John W. Penn; to operate a flour and feed mill.

Burkburnett, Tex.—The W. S. Duvall Co.'s flour mill, which was sold at public sale Mar. 21, has been bot by the Farmers State Bank of Burkburnett, and it is now in operation as the Burkburnett Milling Co.

Perryton, Tex.—The Perryton Mill, formerly operated by Doyle Hollingsworth under the name of the Consumers Milling Co., is now under new management and will be known as the Perryton Milling Co. Frank Boyle, who comes from Vici, Okla., has taken charge of the business, with Fred Marrow, also of Vici, as miller.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—L. Z. Frederick, superintendent of the Bewley Mills (whose plant includes a 1,000,000-bu. elevator) for many years, died at his home in this city on Mar. 3, at the age of 74 years. For nearly a year Mr. Frederick had not been in active business, as he had suffered a stroke, and in August he retired, being succeeded as superintendent by A. S. Yeagley, of Sherman, Tex., where the latter was superintendent of the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co.

UTAH

Garland, Utah.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has acquired the fixed assets of the Box Elder County Warehouse Corp., whose facilities include 600,000 bus. of storage capacity.

WISCONSIN

Racine, Wis.—F. D. Case has installed a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Onalaska, Wis.—The Onalaska Feed Mill was visited by a thief on Mar. 25 who got away with \$40.

Evansville, Wis.—A batch mixer has recently been added to the equipment of Barnsell & Fellows.

Sand Creek, Wis.—A large building which has been used as a feed mill and electric shop burned late in March.

Two Rivers, Wis.—Two River Equity Exchange has installed a Dreadnaught Magnetic Separator with motor generator set.

Beloit, Wis.—John A. Love, a resident of this city for the past 62 years and a grain elevator operator, died Mar. 20, at the age of 82 years.

Superior, Wis.—Charles W. Peacock has been appointed a member of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission to succeed W. J. Keaough, whose term has expired.

Waupun, Wis.—Fire broke out in the coal elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., at 2 a. m., Mar. 22; damage estimated at \$10,000; covered by insurance. The damaged parts are being rebuilt.

Milltown, Wis.—Fred Schmidt, who has been operating the feed mill at the Milltown Co-op. Produce & Shipping Ass'n, has bot a new 40-h.p. feed mill, giving him double the capacity of his old mill.

DeForest, Wis.—The DeForest Elvtr. Co. has formed a new corporation under the name of DeForest Feed & Fuel Co., operating at this point and at Windsor, Wis., and succeeding the DeForest Elvtr. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual election of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, held Apr. 4, resulted as follows: Pres., E. A. LaBudde; first vice-pres., O. R. Sickert; second vice-pres., J. V. Lauer; sec'y-treas., H. A. Plumb (reelected). Directors: L. J. Keefe, G. W. Kruse, H. H. Ladish. Board of Arbitration: C. F. Coughlin, William Eiteneier, C. A. Houlton. Board of appeals: Thomas M. Corcoran, S. G. Courteen.

Milwaukee, Wis.—George J. Cahill, who for many years operated his own business under the name of the Cahill Grain & Products Co., and who, before his last illness, was manager of the feed department of the Smith Milling Co., died on Mar. 23, as the result of heart trouble. Mr. Cahill had at different times been associated with a number of Milwaukee companies, including the Franke Grain Co., N. G. Rankin & Co. and Chapin & Co. He had no immediate family. William H. Cahill, of the Cahill Flour Co., of this city, is his brother.

Illinois corn is reported to be on the down grade, according to L. F. Rickey in a 1931 report on Illinois field crop investigations. While the percentage of cars grading No. 3 or better for the entire United States rose from 53.7 to 57.1% since 1917, Illinois inspection points show a drop from 48.8% No. 3 or better to only 40.1%.

Real Farm Relief—The fundamental fact is that agriculture must be relieved by farmers, not by politicians.—*The Country Home*.

Books Received

DUST EXPLOSIONS REVIEW treats of the dust explosions occurring between Aug. 20 and Sept. 20, 1930, at Baltimore, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Decatur, Ill. By David J. Price and Hylton R. Brown. National Fire Protection Ass'n, Boston, Mass. Paper, 26 pages, illustrated; 20 cents.

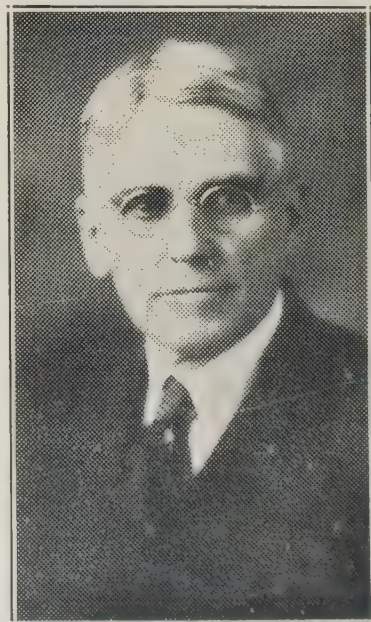
IMPROVING DEALER ACCOUNTING PRACTICES, a report on the methods used by manufacturers and wholesalers to improve the accounting practices of retail outlets, is a survey of the experience of 25 major companies that give dealers accounting service of one kind or another. It is published by the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City. Free.

SAFETY CODES, for the Prevention of Dust Explosions, are given for starch factories, flour mills, terminal elevators and other industries. The code for terminal elevators is elaborate, covering ventilation, grain driers, removal of dust, elevator legs, cleaners, conveyors and spouting. Approved by the American Standards Ass'n, and published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C., as Bulletin No. 562; paper 87 pages, illustrated and indexed; price, 15 cents.

C. C. Isely for Senator

C. C. Isely, well-known Dodge City, Kan., grain dealer and ex-pres. of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n, who has taken an active interest in promoting the production of superior wheat in western Kansas, is a candidate for United States Senator from his state, on the Republican ticket to succeed present Senator Magill. His political backing is the "Isely for Senator Club," a wheat roots movement, supported by men of the soil, thoroly familiar with the problems of the wheat growers. Their selection of Isely as their candidate was based on his public spirit and his manifest interest in promoting the best interests of producers.

Mr. Isely is himself a producer of wheat, as well as a grain dealer. His standing in his community, his studious background, his sincerity of purpose commend him to every Kansas grain dealer who votes and influences votes, in the interests of honest, rational representation in the halls of Congress.



C. C. Isely, Dodge City, Kan., Candidate for Senator

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Grain Carriers

A lake steamer, the first of the season, entered Buffalo harbor Apr. 2.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board on Apr. 7 adopted a resolution urging Congress to repeal the recapture provision of the Transportation Act.

Motor trucks greatly outnumber freight cars and are increasing at the rate of 200,000 a year. Truck registrations in 1930 were 3,480,000 and the class 1 railroads had only 2,275,000 freight cars.

Des Moines, Ia.—B. M. Richardson, chairman, says the Iowa Railroad Commission will take a firm stand against higher rates on coarse grains at the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The petition of the National Soy Bean Mfrs. Ass'n asking for transfer of soy beans from List D to List A on page 237 of the 15 per cent rate case, has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The 6-hour day for railroad employes will be the subject of an investigation beginning with a hearing at Washington May 11 pursuant to instructions from Congress for an inquiry into the effect upon operation, service and expenses.

In 1920 the average inhabitant of this country traveled 440 miles by railway, and in 1931 only 177 miles, a reduction of 60 per cent, largely because government regulation and taxation has made travel expensive. The burden of maintenance falls on the freight traffic.

The Northwest Shippers Protective Ass'n has been organized to prevent deterioration of railroad service from unfair competition by government aided barge lines. The shippers will oppose the Shipstead-Mansfield bill to appropriate \$500,000,000 for river improvement.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Continuation of the Chicago hearings on Mar. 11 and 12 on coal tolerances was had here Mar. 24 and 25. As stated in this column Mar. 23 the carriers desire to change the tolerance to 1½% before reweighing can be required by shipper or receiver.

Seattle, Wash.—The examiners' proposed hay rates would spell ruin for the growers if not for many dairymen. As feed dealers, damage to our customers and friends would be reflected heavily in our own balance sheets, says John Lehmann of Everett, chairman of the hay com'te of the Feed Ass'n.

Washington, D. C.—The House com'te on interstate and foreign commerce on Apr. 7 voted to repeal the recapture clause of the law requiring the carriers to pay one-half their excess earnings to the government. The roads have paid \$10,679,085, and \$361,465,815 additional is due under the clause calling for a division of one-half of all net profit over 5¼ per cent on the valuation of the railroad property.

Decatur, Ill.—The Illinois Central will ask the Interstate Commission to grant the rate adjustment requested by H. I. Baldwin & Co. to equalize rates on the Central with those in effect on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania railroad from Central Illinois grain stations to Milwaukee, Wis. Under some freight rate technicalities, a lower rate was allowed these other lines to Milwaukee than was allowed the Illinois Central. This shut off shipment of grain from stations along its lines except where Milwaukee dealers were willing to pay from one to two and a half cents per hundred pounds more for grain.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Mar. 26 numbered 27,107, against 36,915 a year ago, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Extension of the channel of the river to form a harbor in the upper pool was the subject of a hearing by the U. S. engineer. Grain firms and millers represented by M. D. Bell, consulting engineer, opposed the proposal, the small movement of freight not warranting the expense.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has decided to file a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against emergency charges on mixed feed. The traffic com'te will endeavor to have the examiners exclude transit on mixed feed from the reopened hearing Apr. 20 on the western grain rate case.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. to extend its service to include that part of the Mississippi between Cairo and St. Louis. The American Barge Line Co. has been authorized to operate on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cairo, the rail carriers being required to grant joint rates not later than June 20.

Loading ocean steamships with grain in violation of the law requiring precautions to prevent the cargo from shifting brot a fine of \$500 to the Greek master of the steamer Maroussis at Birkenhead, Eng. This is the third offense by the same captain. Reason: It costs \$2,000 to comply with the regulations, and it is more profitable to violate the law and pay fines.

Chicago, Ill.—Hearing on the reopened Western grain rate case has been postponed from Apr. 5 to 20, at the Sherman Hotel, before Examiners Mackley and Hall. The Chicago Board of Trade has asked the Commission to permit the introduction of evidence showing the prejudicial and unlawful effect of previous findings and orders. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange petitioned for leave to show the prejudicial effect of the rates prescribed on St. Louis.

New Orleans, La.—The freight rate on soy beans in bags has been raised by the Gulf-United Kingdom steamship conference. The new rate is \$4 a ton on shipments of less than 500 tons and \$3.50 a ton on shipments over 500 tons coming from one shipper and going forward on one vessel. The rates are 50 cents higher than those previously quoted. While the rate on soy beans in bulk is open it is learned that the going rate for April shipments is 11 cents, as compared with 9 cents charged on March shipments.

From Abroad

Of Argentina's wheat exports last year 82.3% was handled by the three firms, Bunge & Born, Dreyfus and de Ridder. Of the 131,265,000 bus. wheat Bunge & Born exported 44.9%.

The quota of foreign wheat permitted to French millers has been increased to 45 per cent, the largest in over a year. The import duty, however, is still 85 cents a bu. which makes the price to millers around \$1.85 and this makes flour consumption light.

Argentina's wheat production for the 1931-32 season is forecast in crop estimates of the ministry of agriculture at 6,148,000 tons, a decrease of 173,000 tons from the preceding crop. The wheat acreage was 19 per cent less than during the previous season, but the quality of the crop was much higher. Other 1931-32 forecasts were: Flax, 2,160,000 tons; oats, 1,005,000 tons, and barley 481,000, all larger than last year's crops.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25111. Smith & Scott, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., vs. A. T. & S. F., et al. Rate, wheat, Adnaw, Colo., to Los Angeles, Calif., diverted to San Diego, Calif., in violation section 1. Asks reparation.

No. 25112. Pan American Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., vs. A. T. & S. F. et al. Rates, animal feed (made of hotel and family garbage including linseed and cottonseed meal), from Kansas City to points in Kan., Neb. and other states, in violation of sections 1 and 3, the undue preference alleged being in favor of competitors shipping feed consisting of grain and seed products. Asks reparation.

No. 24358. Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Charges, milling points in California to destinations in that state on the coarse grain portion of interstate shipments, poultry feed, transited at the milling points, where the coarse grain originated at points in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, found applicable and not unreasonable.

No. 24199. Haley-Neeley Co. v. Ann Arbor. By Examiner L. B. Dunn. Rates, sweet clover seed, carloads, points in South Dakota and Sioux City, Ia., to points in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and Fairmont, Minn., unreasonable in the past and for the present to the extent they exceeded and exceed class D and for the future to the extent they may exceed 112 per cent of the contemporaneous wheat rates. Reparation to the basis of class D rates and new rates on the 112 per cent basis proposed.

No. 23853. Crown Mills v. S. P. & S. By division 5. Demurrage charges, grain, Portland, Ore., inapplicable. Applicable charges found to have been those which would have accrued on the basis of allowing free time for 24 hours for inspection of all cars consigned to complainant, such free time to be computed from the first 7 a. m. after notice of arrival was given to consignee; allowing 48 hours additional free time on cars unloaded by complainant at Portland, such additional time to be computed from the expiration of the free time for inspection; and determining the demurrage charges on cars unloaded by complainant at Portland under the average-agreement rule, and on cars reconsigning by complainant under the straight demurrage plan. It was further found that a reconsigning charge of \$2.25 a car was applicable to all cars reconsigning after the expiration of the free time of 24 hours allowed for inspection, but was not applicable to cars unloaded by complainant at Portland. Reparation awarded.

No. 18551. Armour Grain Co. v. C. M. & St. P. On complaint against Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for alleged excessive demurrage charges, finding in former report, 155 I. C. C. 415, affirmed and reparation awarded. Complaint against Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie for alleged excessive demurrage charges and interest found barred and finding in former report, 155 I. C. C. 415, affirmed. On complaint against Great Northern for damages resulting from alleged unlawful refusal to permit reconsignment of certain shipments, finding in former report, 155, I. C. C. 415, modified and affirmed in part and reparation awarded. As to the Great Northern the Commission finds that as direct result of unlawful refusal of defendant to permit reconsignment as provided by its tariffs of 12 cars complainant was damaged.

Regulation of future trading in grain by the ministry of agriculture, Argentina, will go into effect Apr. 15.

The Winnipeg and Chicago Spread

By SIEBEL C. HARRIS, Chicago, Ill.

The present situation with respect to Winnipeg and Chicago differences affords a very interesting study. It is complicated by many factors but in several years of spreading it has been my experience that almost any spread which is entered into is complicated by something or other. It is rare indeed that a situation presents itself which is so clear in all its implications that one may spread it without some sort of a risk.

In the first place, Canada raised a very short crop of wheat this year, around 290 million bushels in the west whereas they frequently raise over 400 million bushels. The United States raised a very substantial crop of wheat, with a concentration of production in the winter wheat area. The natural result of such a situation should be a very good premium for Canadian wheat on account of the relatively small crop, the higher quality and the large amount available in the United States. We find, however, that in the early part of the season, due to a very small buying power in Canada and liberal hedging pressure, Winnipeg May wheat ruled at a very slight premium over Chicago.

Then, in September, Great Britain went off the gold standard with the result that sterling exchange dropped precipitately and Canadian money, largely due to sympathetic influences, went to a very stiff discount under the American dollar. In fact, at one time this touched 20 per cent. When you figure wheat around 60 cents a bushel, roughly, this means a difference of 12 cents per bushel on the item of exchange alone.

In other words, an exporter buying Canadian wheat with Canadian money could buy it 12 cents a bushel cheaper than buying American wheat with American money. This immediately exerted a bullish effect on Winnipeg futures compared with Chicago and resulted in widening the difference. At the present time the discount on Canadian exchange has narrowed from a maximum of around 20 per cent to approximately 10 per cent, so that the advantage in buying Canadian wheat now is only around 6 or 7 cents a bushel instead of 12 cents but it is still a very substantial item.

It would still be quite simple to buy Winnipeg wheat and sell Chicago at the present time were it not for certain hazards. In the first place, the Stabilization Corporation owns considerable supplies of hard winter wheat at Atlantic ports which they are apparently willing to sell much below a parity with Chicago futures. This means actual competition with Canadian wheat on a basis very much cheaper than the Chicago May price. Furthermore, there has been a lot of talk, with or without foundation, of possible impounding of Farm Board supplies. There is also the fact that speculation frequently develops in Chicago during the crop scare period in April which advances our prices much more rapidly than Winnipeg due to the concentration of speculative activity in the Chicago pit.

Geo. S. Milnor of the Grain Stabilization Corporation was in conference with government officials at Berlin, Germany, Apr. 7 advertising the Farm Board's surplus.

Paying Creekmore \$75,000 a year to sell pool cotton did not prevent 40,000 farms from being offered for sale for taxes in Mississippi Apr. 5. This is one out of every four privately owned farms. The state already possessed thousands of acres of land in each county taken over for delinquent taxes.

Bill to Safeguard Drafts

In place of the former Strong bill Senator Sheppard has introduced S. 4034, which has been referred to the com'te on banking and currency.

It provides that transferors for collection of negotiable instruments such as Bs/L shall be preferred creditors of national banks in certain cases. Grain shippers are urged to write their congressmen to have the bill, also known as House Bill 9928, reported out of com'te and passed. It reads as follows:

That upon appointment of a receiver of any national bank, the transferor of a negotiable instrument transferred to such bank for collection shall be a preferred creditor in the amount of the liability of such bank, if such negotiable instrument (1) is forwarded to such bank by any other bank, firm, or individual for collection and remittance, and payment therefor in money or its equivalent in value, has not been made; (2) such negotiable instrument has been transferred to such bank after the enactment of this Act, and (3) has been collected either in the whole or in part by such bank. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any case where the transferor is a voluntary depositor in the bank and the proceeds of the collection have been upon request of indorser, credited by the bank to his account.

Protest Government Sale of Wheat to China

The Portland Grain Exchange on Mar. 21 forwarded to C. L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, the following vigorous protest against the sale of wheat under conditions demoralizing to trade:

The Portland Grain Exchange strongly protests the proposed sale of 50,000,000 bu. of stabilized wheat to China for the following reasons:

"China has always been a large buyer of Pacific Coast wheat and flour and has always paid cash on business done through private channels. China has recently purchased large supplies of Australian wheat for cash and would again enter our market if proposed sale is not consummated.

Business here has already suffered tremendously though silently thru the previous sale to China of 15,000,000 bus. of stabilization wheat which stopped all commercial business in wheat here as soon as the sale was announced. The proposed sale will further depress prices for new crop wheat here and cause great danger to all interior banking houses and correlated interests and will completely demoralize the business of all Pacific Coast flour mills and wheat exporters.

We strongly oppose the transfer of funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was for emergency relief at home to bolster the proven failure of stabilization in this latest plan of foreign marketing.

Farmers of this area will be the heaviest losers if sale is made through loss of their one important export market. Stocks of export wheat are normal in northwest and can be worked off without demoralizing market if left to regular trade channels.

We suggest working stabilization surplus gradually thru private channels thereby eliminating the greatest present bear factor, namely the highly advertised surplus now held in single ownership."

C. D. Edinburg, chairman of the executive com'te and former pres. of the American Maize Products Co., of New York City, on Mar. 23 was struck by a taxicab, and died soon after.

Farm Machine Companies Accepting Pay at Fixed Prices

Deere & Co. and the International Harvester Co. have recently announced that they will settle with buyers of machines on the basis of 70 cents for wheat, 50 cents for corn and 8½ cents per pound for cotton, Chicago and New Orleans. Instead of taking the grain or cotton the cash difference will be allowed farmers on their notes for 40 per cent of the purchase price, should the market price at time of settlement be less.

It is presumed the prices of the machines but will not be inflated to offset the premiums allowed for grain and cotton.

Building Materials Available at Low Cost

After more than two years of slowly falling prices the materials of construction have shown no recovery and now can be purchased by prospective builders at very attractive quotations.

Labor has been completely deflated in sections not controlled by organizations, and even in the cities union labor has accepted wage cuts, officially and unofficially.

Compared with six months ago construction work costs 10 to 15 per cent less, compared with a year and a half ago 15 to 25 per cent less, and compared with 1928-29 25 to 40 per cent less.

Retail lumber prices at Chicago are now \$50 per 1,000 board feet for ¾x4 No. 1 common yellow pine floorings; \$33.50 for No. 2 1x6 boards. No. 1 dimension sticks 16 ft. long and two inches thick are \$40 for 4 in., \$37.50 for 6 in., \$39 for 8 in., \$43 for 10 in. and \$46.50 for 12 in.

Douglas fir timbers, No. 1, 10 to 20 ft. are quoted at \$52 for 4x4 to 8x8; \$53.50 for 4x10 to 12x12; \$57.50 for 4x16 to 16x16, and \$62 for 4x18 to 18x18.

Oak flooring sells at \$94.50 for clear plain white 25/32x2¼; maple flooring \$72 for second grade 25/32x2¼. Inch stock, wholesale, in straight cars, sells at \$32 to \$34 for No. 1 common poplar.

Portland cement in paper sacks is quoted at \$1.55 per barrel of four sacks; lime \$1.25 per barrel of 120 lbs.; crushed stone, washed gravel and building sand at \$1.65 per yard delivered on the job.

Warehouse steel is quoted 1.40 to 1.80c per pound for billet steel reinforcing bars, 3c for steel plates, 4.1c for No. 23 galvanized sheets, sheets fob Chicago mills 2.95 to 3c. Wire nails per keg are quoted at \$1.95 to the jobbing trade; galvanized nails, \$3.95.

The chairman of the board of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., one of the largest concerns in the country, says: "The market price of lumber has finally reached a point so low that after paying the other costs of manufacture there is nothing left out of the sale price of the lumber to apply even on the cost of the timber consumed or for the use of the plants."

Agriculture Secretary as a Market Raider

Wm. J. Springer, for 25 years a trader in the grain pits at Chicago, in a recent statement points out how the Sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been aiding to destroy the farmer's market. He said:

With the nation facing perhaps its greatest crisis, and with chief hope resting in a rise in farm prices, it is shocking to observe the blunders, deliberate or otherwise, of Mr. Hyde which serve as price depressants.

Mr. Hyde's major blunder came with his grotesque Russian wheat scare some eighteen months ago, which launched a wheat selling wave throughout the world that started security prices tumbling.

Recently on departure for Europe of George S. Milnor of the Stabilization Corporation, Mr. Hyde made statements construed as a fire sale of the American farmer's wheat. The price of May wheat dropped to 52 cents a bushel, tho it was 72 cents a few months ago.

On the heels of this blunder Mr. Hyde at once resorted to subterfuge by alleging short selling in the Chicago market was responsible. Yet those who observed the selling when prices crashed anew can prove it was being done openly, by brokers acting for the Farm Board. Moreover, when May wheat was around 56½ to 57c selling which carried prices lower came from these sources.

In an apparent frenzy to protect the Farm Board, Mr. Hyde mercilessly assails the farmers' markets and displays impatience with co-operative groups who venture criticism.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Check for Specific Debt a Preferred Claim.

—Converted proceeds of a check delivered to and received by a bank for the sole purpose of paying a specific debt of the payee held trust funds payable in full from bank assets in the hands of receiver, and not deposits.—*State v. State Bank of Touhy. Supreme Court of Nebraska.* 240 N. W. 925.

Doing Business in State.—Respecting suitability, foreign corporation having no office, warehouse, or goods within state, and selling flour to domestic trade directly or through broker, held not "doing business" therein.—*Watson-Higgins Milling Co. v. St. Paul Milling Co. Supreme Court of Michigan.* 239 N. W. 295.

Warehousemen.—Liability on storage tickets for grain deposited before warehouseman obtained permit, tickets being issued thereafter when warehouseman had no similar grain on hand, held outside scope of warehouseman's bond (Rev. Code 1919, §§ 975f, 9753).—*Vojta v. Deibert. Supreme Court of South Dakota.* 240 N. W. 332.

Arbitration.—Arbitrators are not bound to follow strict rules of law, unless condition of submission, but may decide in light of their own skill and knowledge (Gen. St. 1918, § 5993). Arbitrators may so decide because they are customarily chosen because of special knowledge and skill in connection with matter to be decided.—*Liggett v. Torrington Bldg. Co. Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.* 158 Atl. 917.

No Lien on Grain for Unpaid Purchase Price of Farm.—Plaintiffs contracted to sell farm land upon a crop payment plan, a part of the proceeds of the grain raised to be applied each year upon the purchase price. The contract is examined, and it is held, that by it plaintiffs did not acquire ownership of the grain, or a lien thereon, or such right to its possession so as to enable them to maintain an action for conversion against an elevator company which

purchased the grain from the vendee.—*McDowell v. Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 8 Pac. (2d) 372.

Three Mortgages on the Same Crop

Alfred B. Goldberg, Glenham, S. D., gave the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., a chattel mortgage on his wheat crop to be grown in 1927, on Oct. 26, 1926. A second mortgage on the same crop was given the Glenham State Bank on Nov. 20, 1926. A third mortgage was given the Security Nat. Bank on the same crop Nov. 19, 1926. The first was recorded Oct. 29, the second Nov. 22 and the third Nov. 27.

During the fall of 1927 Goldberg delivered and sold to the Glenham Equity Exchange the wheat covered by the mortgages.

The threshing machine company brought suit against all the other parties; but there was a flaw in its mortgage in that only one person saw Goldberg sign the mortgage, the law requiring two persons to attest the validity of the signature in their presence. The agent of the machine company attempted to remedy this omission by having the wife of the single witness sign as a witness, and then forwarded the paper for recording. For this reason the Walworth County Court treated the paper as a nullity, and found that the grain was purchased in good faith for a valuable consideration and without notice of any kind or character of any claim or lien on behalf of the plaintiff, and that Goldberg paid the proceeds over to the Glenham State Bank and the Security National Bank; and the court found further that neither the Glenham Equity Exchange nor the Glenham State Bank nor the Security National Bank knew that the plaintiff had and claimed to have any mortgage or lien of any kind or character upon the crop grown during the year 1927 by the defendant Goldberg upon any of the land described.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota, affirming the decision Dec. 19, 1931, said:

Certain testimony was introduced by way of admission of the defendants that they took the weekly report of the register of deeds of all mortgages filed and for the purpose of keeping posted as to the mortgages that were filed, but none of them admitted that they had any actual knowledge of the plaintiff's mortgage, nor is here any testimony in the record which can be construed to impart actual knowledge of the plaintiff's mortgage to the defendants; and the court was fully justified from all the evidence in making its findings that the defendants except Goldberg had no actual knowledge of the existence of plaintiff's mortgage.

The imparting of constructive notice of plaintiff's chattel mortgage depends on the construction of our statutes regarding the execution and filing of chattel mortgages. Section 1577, South Dakota Revised Code 1919, provides as amended by chapter 288, Laws 1921, as follows: "A mortgage of personal property must be signed by the mortgagor in the presence of two persons, who must sign as witnesses thereto or it may be acknowledged before some officer qualified by the laws of the State of South Dakota to take acknowledgments, and in either case no further proof is required to admit it to be filed."

Section 1583, South Dakota Revised Code 1919, provides as follows: "A mortgage of personal property is void as against creditors of the mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers and incumbrancers of the property in good faith for value, unless the original, or an authenticated copy thereof, be filed by depositing the same in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the

property mortgaged, or any part thereof, is at such time situated."

Appellate courts of other states have reached different conclusions as to notice imputed by filing of chattel mortgages not executed in strict compliance with the statute, under statutes containing almost the identical language used in the foregoing sections of our statutes.

Oklahoma: The Supreme Court of Oklahoma, construing their statute relating to witnesses, which is similar to ours, in the case of Ray v. Southern Trading Co., 29 Okl. 242, 116 P. 810, said: "Under Wilson's Rev. & Ann. Stats. of Okl. 1903, § 3583, a chattel mortgage must be executed in the presence of two persons, who must sign the same as witnesses thereto, in order to entitle it to be filed for the purpose of giving constructive notice of its existence; and such mortgage when executed in the presence of but one subscribing witness is void as against creditors of the mortgagor, although the same be deposited with the register of deeds of the proper county for the purpose of being filed."

North Dakota: The North Dakota Supreme Court, in the case of Donovan v. St. Anthony & D. Elevator Co., 8 N. D. 585, 80 N. W. 772, 774, 46 L. R. A. 721, 73 Am. St. Rep. 779, under a statute similar to ours, and in which the North Dakota Supreme Court considered our statute pertaining to the execution of a mortgage of personal property, summed up by saying: "The mortgage in question has then but one witness. The statute requires two, to admit it to filing, and there are no exceptions. The mortgage was not entitled to be filed, and the fact that it was filed did not operate to give constructive notice of its existence."—239 N. W. Rep. 745.

Court Reverses Sec'y Hyde

The federal court at Denver, Colo., on Apr. 6 declared void the reductions in service charges ordered by Arthur Hyde, as sec'y of agriculture, at the Denver Stock Yards.

The temporary injunction granted the stock yards company some time ago was made permanent, because the method used in valuing the yards was erroneous.

The three judges, however, affirmed the right of the sec'y under the law to value the property of the yards as the basis for predicated yardage rates.

Our officious bureaucrats seem determined to destroy the farmers' markets.

Federal Authority Against County Agents in Business

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, who has been in correspondence with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture about the unwarranted activities of county agents competing with dealers in trade, has received a letter from C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, stating that:

"It is our desire that county agents assist their constituents in growing the crops for which they can find the most profitable market, preparing these crops for market in the way that the trade want them, and giving farmers all possible information about marketing operations.

"We do not, however, consider it a proper activity of the county agents actually to engage in commercial transactions, as it is no more a part of the duties of a county agent to find a sale for the farmer's product than it is for him to go out and help him in harvesting his crops."

Draft Bonds

provide protection against losses on Draft proceeds, caused by bank failures.

For information, write or wire

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Supply Trade

"The confidence of men revives as their interest turns from restoring the past to meeting the future."—Walter Lippmann.

Atlanta, Ga.—Jacob Elsas, founder and chairman of the board of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, died Mar. 5 at the age of 89.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Geo. Hull, for many years with the Hickok Construction Co., is now associated with the Hogenson Construction Co. Mr. Hull is well known throughout the northwest having been actively engaged in grain elevator construction work for over 25 years.

Chicago, Ill.—The Cyclone Blow Pipe Co. has been reorganized and A. L. Katz, formerly with the company for eleven years, is now President and Manager. P. C. Miller, long the guiding spirit of the company, is disposed to take life easier but will continue to serve as vice president and asst. manager.

Chicago, Ill.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the following directors were elected: Arthur Anderson, Thos. McMillan, C. H. Poppenhusen and F. C. Dierks. The officers were re-elected. P. C. Brooks, a vice-pres. of the company, was made executive vice-pres.

Cleveland, O.—A floor coating—recently announced by the Medusa Products Co.—contains a special pigment which is three times harder than steel and insures resistance against normal abrasion and wear on concrete and wood floors. It is economical—as only one coat is required over previously painted surfaces. Specifications of the manufacturer require that one coat of this primer be applied to concrete floors which have not been previously painted. The paint is manufactured in the five colors.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Grain elevators and mills are checking their power costs closer than ever before, to see what can be done to eliminate waste. At the present time, costs of material and equipment, as well as labor, are unusually attractive for those who are ready to go ahead with needed plant improvements, which will reduce their operating expense, and enable them to keep in competition with newer plants. There are many elevators who can install part new equipment to supplement their old equipment, with greatly reduced costs. I have just completed an inspection and report on the relative costs of steam, electric and diesel engine power for the Amendt Mfg. Co.—M. D. Bell.

Kansas City, Mo.—For several years, in connection with our work designing and supervising the construction of elevators and flour and feed mills, we have handled power investigations for the grain and milling trade. These investigations are usually checking up large power bills, looking for possible errors, occasionally recommending a change to some other available rate schedule that will save money for the company. Not infrequently our work has resulted in negotiations with local power companies that have made lower rates available. The amount of this kind of work has grown to such an extent that we have decided to incorporate it as a regular part of our service to the elevator and milling companies. We have therefore organized a department devoted entirely to auditing and checking power and fuel bills, water bills, power plant operation, electric rates and similar items of cost. The aim of these investigations is to uncover possible sources of losses and errors, and, in general, to eliminate avoidable expense in connection with power and mechanical

equipment in grain elevators and flour mills. The writer was for a number of years connected with an engineering firm whose business was largely designing and constructing power plants. Our experience in that line of work, together with our experience gained from our work with elevator and milling companies for the past thirteen years, puts us in position to handle rate matters and utility matters of the kind described.—Horner & Wyatt, by O. H. Horner.

Manlift Raised by Electric Power

With the extension of electric power lines in every direction electric power is becoming available in a greater number of elevators. After having been introduced for the purpose of operating the grain elevating and cleaning machinery it is logical step to apply electric power to the manlift, making this accessory more convenient than ever.

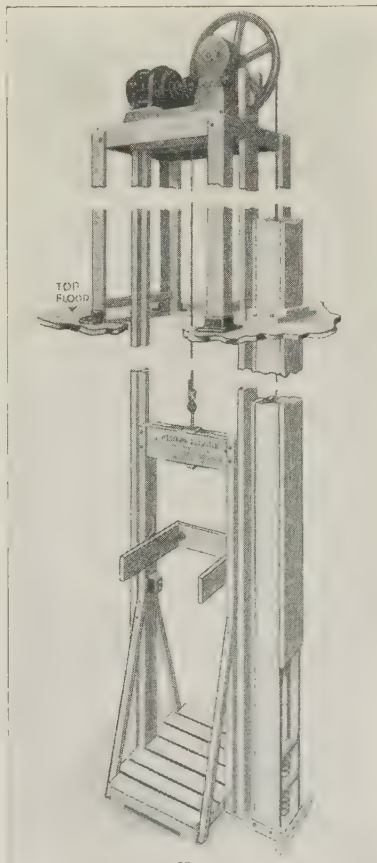
Safety was the first consideration in designing the electric drive for manlifts illustrated in the engraving herewith. Altho an extra strong wire cable is used to carry the load, the cage is equipped with safety catches, so that if the cable breaks the cage can not fall.

Push-button control on cage and on main floor makes it possible to raise or lower the cage, empty, from above or below, and also gives control, up or down, to the man on the platform.

Its capacity is great enough for two men at a time or for tools and small machines.

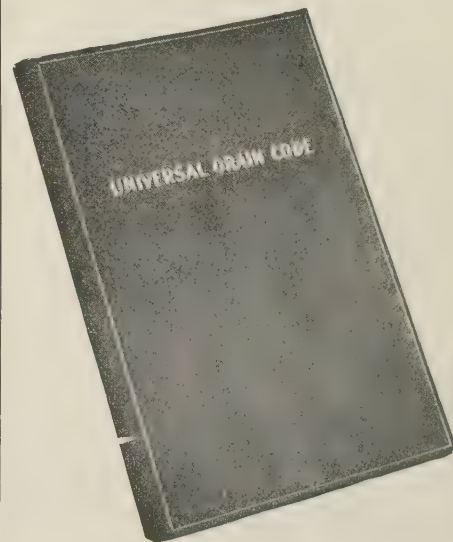
When desired the drive alone can be supplied for manlifts already installed. With the complete instructions furnished, any ordinary carpenter can install the outfit.

Managers who desire to inspect the cupola machinery frequently will find the electric drive a big advantage, and will be surprised at the original low cost. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Grain & Feed Journals by the manufacturers, the Union Iron Works.



Electric Power Manlift.

Reduce Your Telegraph Bills



In cutting your expenses have you taken into consideration your telegraph bill can be reduced at least one-half, at the same time your messages can be made more explicit? A true economy.

This can be accomplished by using the Universal Grain Code, a code designed expressly for the grain and feed trades; arranged alphabetically and contains no ambiguities. The Universal contains 14,949 code words for the entire range of present day trade terms, including words for U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades. Its simplicity and convenience of arrangement appeals at once to the progressive grain dealer as well as to the flour and feed miller.

Printed on durable bond paper, 150 pages, 7x4½ inches, substantially bound in flexible leather, Price \$3.00; weight, 5 ounces. BOOK paper, board covers, \$1.00 per copy, six for \$5.00, plus postage.

(The first dealer to order six can have the codes at half price.)

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Shenandoah, Ia.—Henry Field has become a candidate for U. S. Senator from Iowa, on the Republican ticket.

Northfield, Minn.—W. H. Labbitt has assumed management of the Northfield Seed Co., succeeding the late J. E. Linderman.

Jerome, Ida.—Nichols Seed Co. has been sold to Harry O. Barbuhn and associates who will operate it as Jerome Seed Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—Moses Lewis Sons were the successful bidders at the auction sale of merchandise of the liquidating Otto Schwill & Co.

Humboldt, Tenn.—Bryant Bros. have opened a wholesale seed department, installing recleaning machinery, principally handling peas and lespedeza.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Official management of the Colorado annual pure seed show has been put in the hands of the State Pure Seed Growers Ass'n.

Cleveland, O.—Sheldon Ackerman is in charge of a local branch of Ackerman Seed & Feed Co., of Lima, opened recently to speed shipments in northern and eastern Ohio.

Bozeman, Mont.—E. L. Heidel has been named receiver for the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., which operated at points in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The receivership is voluntary.

Bristol, Pa.—Fire destroyed part of the floor boards and small sections of the second and third floors in a stone barn on the D. Landreth Seed Co.'s Bloomsdale Farm. Loss was covered by insurance.

Stillwater, Okla.—Search for native Oklahoma corn of types which have become adapted to the localities where they are raised and produce high yields has been started by the Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Change, checks and money orders were left scattered over the office floor of the I. W. Scott Co. by robbers that broke in the night of Apr. 1, and blew the safe. Between \$800 and \$1,000 in bills were taken.

Korean lespedeza has not been grown to any extent in Iowa, so R. H. Walker of the Iowa State College feels Iowa soil is ill supplied with the proper bacteria. He advises inoculation with commercial cultures to insure good stands.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. G. Peppard Seed Co. has opened a branch office here, leasing warehouse space. Dillon T. Stevens is manager for the local sales territory including eastern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Billings, Mont.—Malcomb Byron Gray, of Gray & Gray, seedsmen, died Mar. 14 following several months illness. He was an authority on seed growing, especially seed beans, and had played a prominent part in developing the seed growing industry in Montana.

Toledo, O.—Continental Seed Co., is reported as liquidating, due to inability of some of the firm members to take up stock for which they subscribed. Present spot and future contracts will be completed, final liquidation measures to be taken at the close of the 1932 crop year. Chas. P. Guelf has severed his connection with the firm, returning to his home at Cambridge, N. Y.

Seed corn tests at the Iowa State Seed Laboratory indicate 1932 seed carries 10 to 15% dry rot diseases, according to R. H. Porter, plant pathologist. Wet, warm weather last fall was favorable to infections in corn left in the field later than Oct. 1. Tests run on seed corn from 12 counties showed great variation in quality running from perfect to only 59% strong germination.

Hegari is a grain sorghum similar to kafir, milo, feterita, durra, kaoliang, and shallu, and contains about 1 per cent more protein and 1 per cent less fat than shelled corn.

When enough limestone has been applied to a soil to satisfy the requirements of the most lime-exacting legumes, no further applications are necessary for from 8 to 10 years.

Flax Institute Recommends Confining Production to Successful Areas

The Flax Institute of the U. S. held its annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 28.

Crop estimates for the Northwest indicated that flax plantings this year would be 16.3% over the harvested acreage last year, but 27% under the 1931 sown acreage.

Reduced consumption of linseed oil, and the large Argentine flax crop were discussed, causing recommendations that flax planting be done early and confined to areas where flax had been planted most successfully in the past.

College reports indicate commendable work on development of flax plants, leading to high quality and high percentage of oil. Improved types of flax plants are expected eventually from the work of Prof. Bolley on specimens gathered in Argentina, and investigations of Prof. Dillman on many varieties from all countries.

Resolutions were adopted favoring increased tariff on certain oils competitive with linseed oil; reduced rates on linseed meal into flax growing territory; appointment of a committee to investigate and possibly recommend changing the present system of grading flax at domestic terminal markets.

Distinguishing Characters of Lespedeza

Korean lespedeza in the hull is grayish in color and the tips of the seed are never pointed. When hulled it is blackish in color.

Failure to recognize the distinguishing characteristics has occasionally enabled sharpers to sell common Korean lespedeza seed for the very scarce, high-priced Lespedeza sericea, which has sold this season for as high as \$5 an ounce.

Lespedeza sericea is a bright, clear brown color in the hull and the tips of the seed are always pointed. When hulled it is green to yellow in color.

Grohoma Reported Unequal to Standard Sorghum Varieties

Grohoma, a grain sorghum developed in Oklahoma which has received a great deal of publicity, is looked upon by the state experiment stations as no better than standard varieties of grain sorghums, according to the Nebraska Agricultural College.

The Oklahoma station reports nine tests carried on in various sections of the state, where Grohoma ranked as low as 14th in yield and in no case came near the top of the list.

In Nebraska Milo or Dawn, Pink, or Blackhull kafir are considered more likely to give good results than Grohoma.

Dakota Firm Misrepresents Alfalfa Seed

A "cease and desist" order has been issued against MacDonald T. Greene and Walter T. Greene, operating as the Dakota Alfalfa Growers, at Mitchell, S. D., enjoining them from further "misrepresentation of quality, source and registration" of alfalfa seed they market.

The plaintiffs are executive officers of the Dakota Growers Finance Ass'n, a cooperative marketing organization from which their company buys its seed. The seed is known as "Grimm," "Cossack" and "Common (Dakota No. 12)."

The complaint charged the company misrepresented the quality of the seed, its origin, the system under which it was marketed, and created the impression that it was certified by Department of Agriculture seed inspectors.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

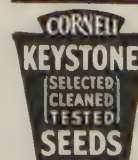
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Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Corneli Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

Seed Dusting Increases Yield of Corn

Treating seed corn with dust disinfectants increased the yield from the average farmer's seed three bus. an acre in Illinois, 11 years of experiment at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station show.

With well-selected lots of seed under proper storage conditions, seed treatment was found to be as effective as germination tests in increasing yields. Dust treatments effectively controlled *Diplodia* and *Gibberella*, two of the ear rots most common in well-selected seed. The treatments gave partial protection against soil-borne diseases. The dust treatments helped prevent lodging where the lodging was the result of the weakening of the corn in the seedling stage as the result of disease. Seed treatment increased the yield more on corn grown on productive soil than on corn on poorer soil. In many cases not only was the stand increased, but also the proportion of strong, vigorous plants.

Detroit, Mich.—The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its annual convention here May 23-26.

A Supply of Seed to Meet Demands Helps Business

"I want a few bushels of red clover seed, Mr. Martin," said a farmer to an Illinois elevator operator visited by a staff representative of the JOURNALS a few days ago. "My field is ready for sowing and I need it right away."

"Sorry, Sam. Can't get it for you till tomorrow afternoon. We are oversold 50 bus. on red clover right now. Everybody has come in at once and cleaned us out. We are ordering some more for delivery by truck tomorrow, but it probably won't get here until afternoon."

"Well, you ought to have a big enough stock to meet the needs of your customers. I depended upon you to have it. If you can't supply me I guess I'll have to go where they can."

"Can't help it, Sam. We couldn't afford to get stuck with a lot of seed and mighty few let us know they would be needing some. If the truck gets here with it in the morning I can phone you, tho I don't think it will come before the afternoon."

"Will you sure have it tomorrow?"
"Positively."

The farmer left, placated, but not satisfied. It would cost him extra time and effort during his busiest season to get his clover seed. A little rift in the friendly relations between the elevator and the customer.

Mr. Martin went to the phone and called a distant seed wholesaler.

"We've been run out of grass seed down here," he announced to its manager. "Sure got to have a lot of it tomorrow. Get your pencil handy."

"We are oversold 50 bus. of red clover, better send us a hundred. We are short 25 bus. of timothy on present orders, guess we should have at least 50. Likewise we are almost out of inoculations. We'll have to have a case of them, various kinds. Better give us a few bags of alsike and sweet clover too, our stock is low. Got it?"

The answer must have been affirmative, for next came, "We must have it by tomorrow afternoon. The farmers are taking our heads off for seed, in spite of the cash basis. We are counting on you."

Presumably the wholesaler met the demand, delivering the seed in time. Undoubtedly, tho, he too had his problems for Illinois retailers have experienced an unusual run on grass seeds, wholly unexpected. A lot of land, ordinarily planted to grain, is being put in hay and pasture this year and given a rest, because of low grain prices.

Mixed Wheats Brings Loss to Dealers and Growers

The Northwest and some other parts of the country have experienced considerable difficulty with mixed wheats caused by growing two or more varieties of wheats or durums in close proximity.

This caused a loss of 8 cents a bu. on bread wheat or durum containing more than 10% of any other market class of wheat or durum in 1928 and 1929.

Terminal markets and millers are normally willing to pay a premium for clean, unmixed wheats. The average discount on smut in the Northwest has run about 6 cents a bu., which added to the loss thru mixtures shows a loss of 14 cents a bu. for growers.

Yet surveys in some North Dakota counties have shown that only 2% of the shipments were free from mixtures.

One of the serious problems in central Kansas is rye mixtures. Unfortunately it is almost impossible to separate wheat and rye mixtures, so they take a heavy discount.

It is difficult to eradicate mixtures without resting the soil as the volunteer growth keeps reseeding. In the southwest occasionally farmers will be found in their fields shortly after heading time, gleaning the taller green heads of volunteer rye. Eventually their persistence is rewarded.

The reward is worth the effort. Likewise grain dealers who make an earnest effort to improve the quality of the wheat raised in their communities, by preaching planting of clean seed, treatment of the seed with copper carbonate for smut, raising adaptable varieties, will be rewarded with improved qualities and quantities and improved bids to their stations.

Trial Tests on Barley, Oats and Spring Wheat in Nebraska

Ten different kinds of barley, 9 varieties of oats, and 4 varieties of wheat are included in 27 comparative variety tests being conducted in 25 counties this year by the Nebraska Agricultural College and cooperating farmers. About a half bushel of each variety is furnished by the College for each test.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March compared with March, 1931, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1932	1931
Chicago	58,000	22,000		
Duluth	50,747	54,282	53,454	113,132
Ft. William....	20,639	49,268		51,368
Minneapolis ...	97,320	358,530	63,740	75,150
Montreal	18,010	64,799		
New York.....	454,000	180,000		
KAFIR AND MILO				
Houston	258,000	21,000	239,999	
Hutchinson ...	158,400	56,100		
Kansas City....	114,800	129,800	191,800	142,000
Los Angeles...	92,400	20,900		
St. Joseph.....	1,500	3,000		1,500
St. Louis.....		81,600		14,400
Wichita	20,800	13,000	15,600	9,100
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth.....	83,200	58,500		18,200
Hutchinson ...	1,100			
Kansas City....	4,600	3,450	9,200	1,150
Wichita	2,600	23,400	1,300	3,900
SORGHUMS				
Denver	4,200			
Ft. Worth.....	729,400	163,800	43,400	18,200
Louisville	3,000	6,000		
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs....	1,594,000	1,886,000	1,499,000	1,953,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	446,860	31,340	253,725	1,559,175
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs....	1,831,000	1,184,000	4,414,000	2,239,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	286,580		117,410	125,025

Tennessee Develops Scorch-Resistant Clover

Regions in Tennessee where southern anthracnose, or scorch, is a common disease of clovers, leaving the field looking as tho it had been swept by fire, led to development thru selection by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, of a red clover that is highly resistant to the malady.

Not all Tennessee clover enjoy the distinction, the scorch resistant strains being developed in afflicted regions only.


Increasing Acreage Expresses Value of Alfalfa on Indiana Farms

Indiana farmers have steadily increased their acreage of alfalfa by 10,000 acres annually during the past decade, says Purdue University's Agricultural School, which adds that the legume produces almost as much hay on one acre as does red clover on two. Averages in the drouth year of 1930, taken for the state as a whole, showed that alfalfa produced 2 tons per acre and red clover .95 ton per acre, the strong root system of alfalfa showing to high advantage under adverse conditions.

More particular in its soil requirements than ordinary clovers, alfalfa makes its best showing on well drained, sweet, fertile soil. The crop feeds heavily on mineral plant foods and fertilizer applied to the land should be high in phosphate, in most cases carrying from one-half to equal quantities of potash.

Grain and feed dealers are finding a strong demand for alfalfa and clover seed this spring, many farmers reducing their grain acreage in favor of hay and seed. Many are finding their seed inventories too low to make the most of available business in spite of handling the seed on a cash basis. General seeding recommendations on alfalfa are for 10 to 12 lbs. per acre when sowed broadcast, or 8 lbs. if seeded with grain or clover seed drill.

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CLOVERS
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Kansas City Merchants Gird to Fight Burocracy

A local chapter of the Federation of American Business was formed at a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mar. 31, at which 300 businessmen were present.

A com'te of ten, including W. B. Lincoln, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was appointed to complete the local organization, which had its inception at Chicago.

Similar chapters to resist the encroachments of burocracy are contemplated at Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha and Indianapolis.

Tax burdened citizens everywhere are protesting vehemently against Governmental activities in any line of business and demanding the abolition of many boards, bureaus and commissions and the repeal of laws restricting business.

Protest Dumping of Farm Board Wheat

T. R. Cain of Jacksonville, Ill., pres. of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, has wired Pres. Hoover and Sec'y Hyde of the Dept. of Agriculture his opposition to diversion of finance corporation funds abroad. His message read:

Press reports indicate attempted diverting of 200 million dollars appropriated for loans to farmers through Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill, to finance Farm Board export wheat sales abroad. As president of oldest and largest national co-operative farmers marketing agency I wish to protest such action as wholly contrary to the farmer's welfare.

Also any attempt to force sales of farm board wheat abroad will demoralize our home markets. The American farmer cannot stand further drop in farm prices already far below cost of production. Dumping any wheat will stir competitor wheat nations to reprisals that will seriously demoralize export trade in every direction.

"Boob" Loans to Farmers

Sec'y Hyde characterizes the loans being made by the Department of Agriculture to farmers as unsound and that as a loan agent his "department is the prize boob in the history of finance."

The language of the law under which the loans are made makes it permissible to extend credit where no other agency would accept the security.

During the years the Department has engaged in making loans it has thus far collected but 40.3% of the principal loaned. Out of \$68,939,707 loaned under nine emergency bills, \$41,000,000 of principal and interest remains unpaid.

To obtain a loan each individual must give an absolute first lien on all the crops growing or to be grown in 1932. Also he has to fill out a large application blank noting all encumbrances against his farm if an owner, the number of acres for which seed and fertilizer are required and the amount desired for feed.

The farmer's credit may be no good at his bank but if the committee gives him a good moral character the loan will be granted. The loan is sent out in installments as needed by the farmer. It is due for payment Nov. 30, 1932.

Grain buyers will need to keep a sharp lookout lest they buy some grain covered by the government's lien.

Peoria, Ill.—Over 800,000 bus. more corn was ground by corn industries manufacturing commercial alcohol and corn products during the first two months of this year than during the same period a year ago. The total number of bus. for the two months stood at 2,429,944 against 1,629,156 a year ago, says Homer H. Dewey, former pres. Peoria Board of Trade.

Insurance Notes

An automatic fire extinguisher known as the "Shur-Stop" consists of a fragile glass container broken by falling on the floor when released by heat melting a fusible link holding it to the wall. The glass container is filled with an approved fire extinguishing fluid which vaporizes and suffocates the fire.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Justin Peters of Philadelphia, pres. of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and well known thruout the eastern part of the country as an exponent of the value of trade organization activities, has been proposed for the post of insurance director in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the election in San Francisco May 16.

A new soya bean pancake flour is now on the market, manufactured by Allied Mills, Inc., and called "Kreemex."

Grain Grading and Crop Variety Discussions in Northwest

Grain dealers tributary to 18 points in the Northwest are being invited to a series of meetings beginning April 18, to be held at Glencoe, Olivia, Montevideo, Appleton and Graceville, Minn.; Milbank, Webster, Aberdeen, Redfield, Wolsey, Woonsocket, Selby, Faulkton, Eureka, Ipswich and McIntosh, S. D.; and New England and Hettinger, N. D., fostered by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to discuss local problems of grain dealers and producers, including grain grading, crop varieties, mixtures, smut control, car loading, etc. The meetings will be held thru the latter part of April and fore part of May.

A special conference car, which will accommodate 50 persons, is being operated by the Agricultural Department of the C. M. & St. P. railroad for this purpose.



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CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR, operated by Continental Elevator Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Feedstuffs

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis office of The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has been moved to the Merchants Exchange Building.

French Lick, Ind.—The annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has been set for June 2-4 at the French Lick Springs Hotel.

Kosciusko, Miss.—The Attalta Milling & Produce Co., manufacturers of mixed feed, expect to erect a radio station to operate on 1,500 kilocycles with 100 watts power.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Glenmore Distillery has resumed operations, manufacturing 50,000 gals. of medicinal whisky on permit. This will release further distillers' dried grains on the local market.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held at the Bismarck Hotel, here, Apr. 28. Representatives from 4 experiment stations will report on research developments.

Whitten, Ia.—A. A. Agnew, manager of the local elevator, is chairman of a collection com'te, which is taking contributions of corn from farmers to help relieve the feed distress of South Dakota farmers.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Decatur, Ill.—Clarence S. Bowers, formerly with A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., has joined the staff of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., in charge of sales. The company reports increasing its capacity twice since last October and are arranging to double it again with installation of new machinery.

Memphis, Tenn.—Members of the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n have contributed 90 tons of cottonseed meal and cake for needy farmers in the Northwest. About 70 tons have been shipped, 20 tons still awaiting arrangements with railroads for free transportation.

Chicago, Ill.—The headquarters of the American Red Cross have received requests for over 110,000 tons of feed and orders have been placed for cracking over 30,000 tons of the 40,000,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat made available by Congressional appropriation. The cracking is being done on bids.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held at the Schroeder Hotel, here, Monday and Tuesday, June 20 and 21. Three business sessions will be held, two the first day, one the second. A live program is in the course of being arranged, says David K. Steenbergh, sec'y.

Corvallis, Ore.—A hay grading school was opened here for 2 weeks on Mar. 28, in line with adoption of federal hay standards, in charge of Walter Morgan, Los Angeles, federal hay supervisor of the Department of Agriculture for the Pacific Coast. The local school will be followed by one week at Portland. Its purpose is to train hay inspectors. Oregon has adopted federal supervision of grades.

Corvallis, Ore.—Sterilization of second hand grain bags used to contain stock feeds is a question that has been put before the Department of Agriculture of Oregon to reduce danger of transmitting livestock infections. The Department expresses belief that unless sterilization is done under pressure it is of little value and pressure systems are of such cost that it would practically eliminate the second hand sacks in favor of new ones.

California Convention Will Review Stabilization

A county survey on the recent stabilization program of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n (see Grain & Feed Journals, Dec. 9, page 672, Jan. 27, page 101, Feb. 24, page 199) will be presented at the ass'n's 8th annual convention, which will be held at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Apr. 22 and 23.

An interesting discussion will center on the informal California Feed Council organized by the Ass'n and the Farm Bureau (see Grain & Feed Journals, Mar. 23, page 303) to study enforcement of existing feed laws.

Dudley Moulton, State Director of Agriculture, and several representatives from the University of California and other state departments related to the grain and feed business, will be on the program. One discussion will concern elimination of grain weevil.

Other discussions will cover legislative and administrative angles of transportation agencies, the poultry and dairy outlook, crop prospects, group policies, public relations, and marketing problems.

I. J. Strommes, Sacramento, sec'y-treas., has sent out notices of the meeting and is busy making arrangements in company with several live com'tes.

Vicksburg, Miss.—E. M. Durham, 86, first pres. of the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n, which he fathered into existence in 1897, died at his home here recently.

New Feed Rule Adopted by St. Louis Exchange

Vote of the membership of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange on the proposed new standard middlings contract (see Grain & Feed Journals, Mar. 9, page 251) made Chicago as well as St. Louis a delivery point for standard bran in accordance with contract, and Chicago the delivery point for standard middlings. Trading under the new rules began Apr. 1.

The approved rules governing Chicago deliveries are:

Delivery Basis.—Chicago, protecting proportional rates to the East and South, and lake-and-rail rates via either Canada Atlantic Transport Lines or Great Lakes Transit Lines. Deliveries from mills or warehouses in Chicago proper must protect switching and/or other freight charges to other mills or industries within the Chicago switching district.

Time of Delivery.—On or after first and prior to last four business days of delivery month, at seller's option.

Method of Delivery.—Seller electing to make delivery gives notice of intent to his representative in St. Louis, and delivery is tendered to the clearing house which designates the recipient of the delivery; the representative of the buyer, as the recipient,

Feedstuffs Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
†Boston	181	534	.....	.....
†Chicago	12,130	16,902	43,802	44,887
†Kansas City..	2,600	3,780	21,620	21,020
†Los Angeles..	2,790	4,410	.....	.....
†Minneapolis..	1,459	2,193	39,193	46,999
†New York....	407	.....	20	.....
†Peoria	12,840	17,840	12,524	18,004

†Millfeed, †Bran and shorts.

advises his client, who is allowed until 1:15 p. m. the following day, but in no case less than 24 hours, to enter shipping instructions. If directions are not furnished within the time specified, the seller is permitted to make shipment to his order, Chicago, by any convenient rail route, and any charges for diversion or demurrage shall be paid by the buyer. If instructions are furnished within the time allotted, the seller is obligated to make shipment within three business days. On all deliveries freight shall be fully prepaid, and bills of lading so marked. Demand drafts, with invoices and shipper's order bills of lading attached are to be drawn by the seller on his representative at St. Louis and forwarded in turn to the buyer by his representative. All shipments, except by agreement, to be made in 25-ton cars.

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Mineral Blend

Your feeds need copper with the iron

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A book of 247 pages designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed to make this book of value in all sections.

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An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry.

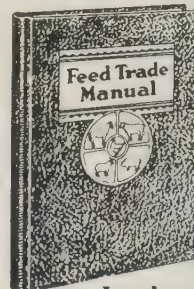
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A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



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Oregon Dealers Against County Agents Merchandising

The annual spring meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, held in Corvallis, the middle of March, elected H. J. Elliott, Perrydale, pres.; Leslie Walrad, Gresham, vice-pres.; E. H. Barkus, Salem, sec'y-treas. Willis H. Small, Eugene, was made governor for the Eugene district; August Fischer, Albany-Corvallis district; and Alex Cellars, McMinnville, district.

County agents came in for severe scouring during the course of the meeting, causing appointment of H. J. Elliott and Alex Cellars as a com'tee to seek correction of the county agent evil thru Paul V. Maris, director of the college extension service. Numerous cases were cited where county agents had entered the merchandising business competing with feed and fertilizer dealers. In some cases action had already been taken to dispense with county agents entirely.

College staff speakers on the program included Dr. J. R. Haag, nutritional chemist; George R. Hyslop and D. D. Hill, farm crops department; A. G. Lunn, chief of the poultry husbandry department, who gave a progress report on experiments being conducted with laying and chick mash; P. M. Brandt, head of the dairy department; and Ralph Besse, ass't director of the State Experiment Station.

It was decided to move the headquarters of the Ass'n from Salem to Portland.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Packer Products Co., Chicago, Ill., consigned a quantity of "digester" tankage and meat scrap to dealers in Galveston, Ind., and other midwestern points, which were found to contain scraps of tanned leather and hoof and horn meal, according to H. D. Garrett, chief of the Chicago station for the Federal Food & Drug Administration. Pleading guilty the company was fined \$560 on a total of 56 counts, Mar. 8.

Stronger Tone in Cottonseed Meal

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 9.—The week's trading in cottonseed meal has been heavier than last week, most of the strength being displayed in April which showed a 90 cent gain from last Saturday but the more deferred months were little changed. The market dragged through the first part of the week hanging around the \$12 level for April May with Friday being the low day at which time May meal sold in volume at \$12.

On Saturday the market was confronted by a complete reversal in major markets. Stocks and cotton were higher and the wheat market was up about 3 cts. from the close of Friday. However, the opening of the cottonseed meal market was practically unchanged. Sales of May were effected again at \$12. After the opening call the market advanced with \$12.15 bid for May and on the close \$12.65 was paid for April meal by shorts who had overstayed their position. Otherwise the market was quiet.

During the week the major markets were under drastic liquidation until Saturday, but cottonseed meal maintained itself without any material break. As has been emphasized before whenever the market declines to \$12 supporting orders consume all offerings.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for May delivery:

	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9
St. Louis—					
Bran	\$9.90	\$9.85	\$10.35	\$10.40	\$12.50
Shorts	11.15	10.80	11.10	11.05	13.15
Midds	10.85	10.40	10.95	11.10	*12.40
Kansas City—					
Bran	7.90	8.05	8.60	8.30	10.00
Shorts	9.30	9.30	9.40	9.25	10.75

*Chicago delivery.

Dealers Fight Itinerant Peddlers with Refusal of Credit

W. T. Kinne, Valparaiso, Ind., and Geo. Healy, Waterford, Wis., are two stationary feed grinder operators who have experienced a measure of success fighting portable mill competition refusing credit to patrons of the portables.

Each practices approximately the same method, appealing to the sense of fairness inherent in producers.

Mr. Kinne has posted a placard in a conspicuous place in his office and feed room reading:

NOTICE

Credit will be extended only to those who patronize me exclusively. One good turn deserves another. If credit is not a favor, then I would rather have the money.

Altho 8 portables operate in Mr. Kinne's territory, he has been able to meet their competition thru strictly adhering to a policy of reciprocity, giving credit only to those who patronize him regularly. Probably a big factor in his success with the policy is his frankness in appealing to patrons' sense of fairness.

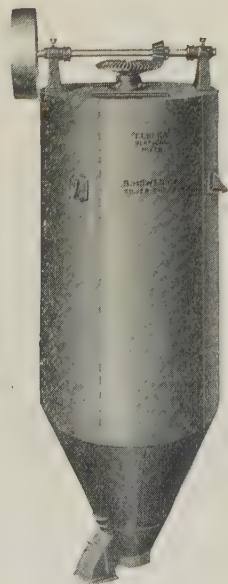
Mr. Healy makes up a blacklist of patrons who patronize the portables, checking it by comparing the volume of grinding they now bring him compared with volume common in past seasons. When they come to him and ask that purchases be charged he follows the same method of talking frankly. In most cases the grinding has come back to him, even if the patron took offense at first. If it did not Mr. Healy refused further credit.

A factor in the success of these individuals has probably been the credit situation at local banks. With money tight grain and feed dealers who have been able to extend credit have been reduced in number and the demand far exceeds the supply. This makes refusal of credit a strong weapon, which can be used to advantage in fighting portable grinder competition.

Eureka Vertical Mixer

equipped with

High Pressure Molasses Injector



"We have had this machine for about two years and are well satisfied in every way as to its performance. In fact, so well pleased that we would not change for several hundred dollars. The blending of the feed with molasses is as good as any commercial feeds that we have ever handled."

"We examined several mixers before our purchase from the S. Howes Co. and have seen several since; it is our candid opinion that we have the most simple installation and efficient horsepower-cost of any we have seen."

From letter written by Rapp Bros., Inc.

Write for a copy of our catalog 112GD

S. HOWES CO., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Eastern Feed Dealers Organize to Fight Legislation

A meeting of sec'y's of trade ass'ns affected by cooperative marketing as now practiced in the East, was held in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., Mar. 18, in an effort to pool political strength, voting power and influence. This is the strongest direct move so far made to combat the insidious growth of state and national governments in business with which the taxpayers are constantly becoming more heavily encumbered.

E. B. Dunbar, Little Valley, N. Y., member of the Board of Governors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, and Sec'y W. A. Stannard, Albany, N. Y., were the instigators of the meeting.

The purposes were outlined by Mr. Dunbar at its opening, when he declared taxpayers are opposed to the use of public monies in supporting institutions which attempt to subsidize private business. He discussed the forms of cooperative marketing now being supported by legislators who are supposed to represent the people, by agricultural colleges and farm bureau agents who derive their income directly from state and county funds and by the Federal Farm Board, whose repeated failures have disgusted the very people it was supposed to subsidize.

Represented at the meeting was the Northeastern Lumbermen's Ass'n, New York State Builders Supply Ass'n, New York Insurance Men's Ass'n, New York State Hardware Ass'n, Mutual Millers, Northeast Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Fertilizer Manufacturers' Ass'n, and several interested individuals. The combined membership of the ass'ns runs into the thousands. Since the meeting its ranks have been joined by the National Live Stock Ass'n and the Tri-County Lumber Dealers.

Another meeting will be called in the near future, whereat the various ass'n sec'y's will work out plans for future operations.

New Feed Trade Marks

Animal Food Co., San Jose, Cal., No. 322,357, for pet animal food, the word "Vigoral," in capital letters.

Henry N. Swanstrom, Bellingham, Wash., No. 323,767, for poultry shell and grit, the word "Shell-Tex," in outline lettering.

Yeasties Products Co., Irwin, Pa., No. 322,870, for a cereal food for dogs, cats, and small fur bearing animals, the word "Pup-pets," in heavy, capital letters.

Texas Farm Products Co., Nacogdoches, Tex., No. 321,576, for stock feed, chicken feed, dairy feed, a triangle inclosing a circle surrounding a 5-pointed star, and the words "Lone Star."

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during February, 1932, compared with February, 1931, and for the 8 months ended with February, 1932, compared with the same period a year ago, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), in short tons, as follows:

	February		8 mos. ended Feb.	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Hay	511	371	2,573	3,419
Cottonseed Cake	3,429	2,471	131,959	24,129
Linseed Cake	16,518	8,577	162,621	73,254
Other Oil Cake	1,910	2,425	24,705	9,942
Cottonseed Meal	2,362	730	46,564	5,937
Linseed Meal	534	542	5,862	4,213
Other Oil Meal	31	167	840	1,740
Oyster Shell	7,169	5,323	37,771	39,862
Fishmeal	236	112	965	....
Alfalfa Meal	4	49	1,331	....
Mixed Dairy Feed....	121	71	1,373	1,006
Mixed Poultry Feed..	278	401	3,227	3,730
Other Mixed Feed....	407	177	4,760	2,888
All Other Feed	4,749	2,171	38,582	11,102

Feed Merchants Day at Ohio Station

May 4 has been designated as Feed Merchants' Day at the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, and a special program has been arranged.

The opening of the meeting will be with an inspection of dairy cattle and discussion of dairy feeding projects, followed by a similar inspection and discussion on poultry.

C. H. Hunt will address the afternoon session on "Some Unseen Things in Feeds."

W. L. Robison will discuss "Rations for Pigs."

Included in the discussions will be such problems as making cottonseed meal safe for pigs; substituting salmon oil for alfalfa meal; processing oats for pigs; fish meal in pig feeding; what determines the value of a poultry ration; mash concentrates for laying hens; battery feeding of chicks and layers; soybean oil meal in poultry feeding; feeding wheat to dairy cows; minerals for milk cows; substitutes for milk in calf feeding; molasses in calf fattening rations; tankage as part of the protein for feeding steers; response of calves to protein supplements in fattening rations.

Washington Dealers Studying Diesel Power and Sidelines

The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington is seeking a combination rate from their railroads to apply on mixed cars of alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal.

Support was lent the Washington Dairy Products Bureau campaign against butter substitutes by the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington when its board went on record in its favor and took particular exception to the initiative measure in favor of such substitutes.

No increase in power rates need follow installation of diesel power if it is properly done and operation meets with insurance requirements, says the Insurance Com'te, which has been investigating diesel power for feed mills.

Rice hulls as a substitute for peat moss and straw litter for baby chicks is being investigated by the Standards Com'te. The com'te is also considering the limestone flour produced in Western Washington as a substitute for gypsum in poultry houses.

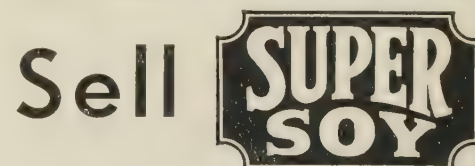
Growing Return to Horse Power Shown in Iowa Report

Iowa shipped in 6,615 more horses than it shipped out last year, the inbound shipments totaling 11,471 animals, the outbound, 4,856, says Harry Linn, of the Iowa Horse & Mule Breeders Ass'n.

Similar preponderance of imports over exports has appeared in South Dakota, North Dakota, and other states. The situation is reflected in the comment of the *New York Sun* that says:

Reports from the rural districts show a continuation of the trend from automotive to horse and mule power, and in all probability it will take some time for farm revenues to increase sufficiently to create a fresh wave of unemployment among the dumb animals.

Corn Belt grain and feed dealers and Corn Belt farmers, looking upon oats as a necessary evil in rotation programs for corn production, may be happy to change their views.



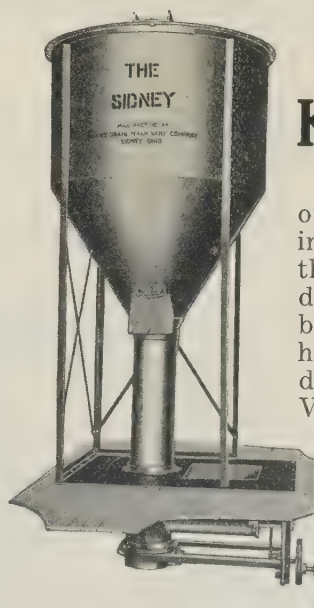
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Soybean Oil Meal Concentrate



COSTS less per ton than Linseed Oil Meal—and has greater feeding value for all livestock and poultry. Write for sample and full information.

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Sidney KWIK-MIX MIXER

This is the latest type Mixer added to our large line, cross conveyor makes feeding very fast. Mixing is done quickly and thoroughly. Cleanout can be used, if desired, between batches. Anti-friction bearings thruout. Constructed of very heavy material, worm gear and pinion reduction. Made in half ton and ton sizes. Very easy to install, very little millwright work necessary. If ordered with motor, comes ready to attach to current.

Send for circular matter and full information.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A.

Injunction Against Portable Mill Tax

A temporary injunction preventing the Sec'y of State from collecting the weight tax license fee on 17 trucks carrying portable grinding equipment, was granted the Portable Milling Co. of Lansing, Mich., by Judge Leland W. Carr of Lansing last month.

A hearing was scheduled for Mar. 22 on whether or not the injunction was to be made permanent. On Mar. 26 an amended complaint was filed against Fitzgerald, sec'y of state, personally and as an officer of the state, against whom the original complaint was entered.

Whether or not the tax shall be applied was thus put in the hands of the state's Attorney General. The tax is based on total weight of truck and grinder. The company claimed that because the grinders can be detached from the trucks they should not be included in the license tax weight. When the portables pay their fair share toward the expense of maintaining the public highways they will travel less.

Comparison of Beet and Cane Molasses

The com'te finds that, in general, cane molasses is preferable as a feed ingredient to beet molasses. Beet molasses is purgative and laxative, but in tonic value and sugar content is about on a parity with cane. Excess of beet molasses causes scours in livestock. It is not advised for use in feeds containing, as many sweet feeds do, 20% or more molasses.

On the other hand, beet molasses, if fed to dairy cows in amounts of from 2½ to 3 lbs. per cow per day, and started gradually from a small amount daily up to that point, is satisfactory, but must be materially reduced in amount about 6 weeks before calving. Cane molasses contains about 3% crude protein, not found in beet molasses.

Within the limits above noted, beet molasses has a feeding and tonic value which is worthy of consideration. — Standard Com'te Bulletin, Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

Since income must govern outgo in any institution that stays in business it would seem likely that the spread between cash and credit prices of feed this year would be at least as great as in 1931.

Nye Bills Find Favor

Many feed manufacturers have expressed approval of the three Nye Bills, which relate to the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust laws, now before Congress, tho they doubt passage.

One of the bills gives definite legal status to the rulings of the Federal Trade Commission; another defines illegal trade practices and establishes the right of industry to determine for itself what constitutes unfair practice; the third provides for establishing Federal Trade Courts to arbitrate in disputes between the Commission and an industry or an individual member of the industry.

The feed manufacturers feel, as reflected in a letter to Senator Nye by E. P. MacNicol, sec'y of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, that the Nye bills will: Insure fair play in the business world generally.

Free commerce from destructive cut-throat competition.

Relieve present anti-trust laws of their obnoxious and unjust restrictions.

Give an unquestionable legal status to rules resulting from trade practice conferences.

Provide means for the enforceability of rules and findings by the Commission.

Permit industry to, within much broader limits, determine for itself the complexion of unfair practices and, therefore, to enforce them after their adoption.

Expedite the prosecution of trade practices and clarify the anti-trust laws to the point where they will be a help rather than a hindrance to industry.

Dairy Cow Feeding Results

Two lbs. of pea meal are equal to one lb. of linseed meal, according to tests at the Idaho station in feeding protein supplements to grain rations for milking cows. Palatability tests indicated cows readily eat grain mixtures containing as high as 50% pea meal.

Dry beet pulp is as efficient for feeding dairy cattle as wet beet pulp, as demonstrated in experiments by the station at Beltsville, Md. Cows were watered twice daily. Both wet and dry beet pulp was fed with the grain ration. Consumption of hay and production of milk was the same in both cases, tho slightly greater gains in weight were made on wet pulp.

Hay driers which use air at a high temperature are believed to destroy the vitamin A content of hay, according to tests at the Pennsylvania station. A group of 24 grade Holstein heifers were fed an average daily allowance of 11 lbs. corn silage, 2.9 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 1.2 lbs. of pearled hominy, and 5.2 lbs. of either sun-cured or artificially dried mixed timothy and clover hay for 121 days. Heifers on sun-cured hay gained 1,544 lbs. per head daily; those on artificially dried hay, 1,433 lbs.

Fat Stock Feeding Experiment Results

Alfalfa hay, barley, and corn silage produced faster gains and higher finish than either alfalfa hay and barley, or alfalfa hay and silage in steer feeding tests at the Caldwell, Ida., substation.

Alfalfa meal and mineral mixture, supplying the deficiencies of peanuts in feeding 289 growing pigs in tests by the North Carolina and other experiment stations, enabled 35 to 60 lb. pigs to make satisfactory gains. Indications were that animal proteins were not necessary for adequate rate and economy of gains when these deficiencies were supplied.

Ideas about the superiority of rolled feeds were upset in experiments at the Illinois station where two lots of 10 2-year-old steers were fed in dry lot for 94 days, one receiving equal parts of ground wheat and oats, the other equal parts of rolled wheat and rolled oats in addition to clover hay and cottonseed meal. Average daily gains were 2.36 and 2.15 lbs. per head, steers in the lot receiving ground grains returning a profit of \$13.06 above feed and cattle costs, steers receiving rolled grains returning only \$8.15 per head.

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March compared with March, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Boston	1,012	693	.....	.....
Chicago	3,203	6,087	3,410	964
Denver	572	473	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	55	187	.....	.....
Houston	336	1,284	.....	.....
Kansas City	19,332	18,804	15,384	13,620
Milwaukee	72	84	.....	.....
Minneapolis	3,129	1,842	231	28
Montreal	748	.....	.....	.....
New York	276	337
Peoria	100	1,460	40	300
San Francisco	2,232
Seattle	110	132



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Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington Acts to Oppose Farm Board

Over the signature of R. M. Clagett, pres. of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, April 1, attention of members was directed to the proposed investigation of the Farm Board, which has been hanging fire, screened by political smoke of Congressional advocates. The bulletin to the Ass'n membership read:

National Affairs Need Your Attention

The feed and grain trade wants an investigation of the Farm Board by Congress. Sen. Norris and Rep. Fulmer in the House have introduced identical resolutions for such investigation. If it is not made, the Farm Board will be vindicated through silence and will be permitted to continue its destructive activities against agriculture and all private business and industry. It is time an investigation was made; when, if the truth is brought to light, this worse than useless expenditure of tax money will doubtless come to an end.

Write to the Washington members of Congress at once and on your own letterhead. Just a short note, anything to call to their attention the fact that there is a demand for a full development of the truth about the Farm Board's operations. Tell them that we, as taxpayers, want to know who got the \$500,000,000 and what good it did to spend it.

It was followed by a complete list of the names and addresses of each member of the Washington state delegation in Congress. More protests to members of Congress would soon end the Farm Board.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Ithaca, N. Y.—The wholesale price of grains which go into poultry rations has been averaging 74% of the pre-war price recently, while the highest grade of eggs in New York state has averaged 103% of the pre-war level, says Prof E. G. Misner of the New York State College of Agriculture, in pointing out the favorable egg and feed ratio now existing in the east.

Battery pens for individual hens are now coming into prominent experimental use. They give a degree of accuracy impossible under the pen or flock system, even when trap nesting is practiced. Many poultry and feed men predict that they will come into common commercial use, and that home owners will keep hens cooped in batteries in their basements to supply the breakfast table.

Only 8.4% of the rail receipts of eggs at New York City in 1921 came from the Pacific Coast and Mountain states. In 1923 eggs from this region sold at a discount of 4 cents a dozen under selected nearby Extras, altho they were of uniformly good quality. In 1930 the situation had become reversed, the western eggs of selected high quality commanding a premium of 1.4 cents a dozen over those of the East. Similarly 1931 receipts at New York City indicated 30.3% had originated in the far west. Good feeding, along with good breeding and careful management, for which the west coast has a reputation, accounts for the shift.

Poultry Farming Still Considered Profitable

T. S. Townsley, poultry specialist with the Smith Incubator Co., addressing an audience at Farmers Week at the Ohio State University last month, felt the poultry situation was still favorable compared with the profits from other phases of farming. Grain and feed dealers will find interest in some of his remarks. He said:

The poultry industry has been less affected by present disturbed conditions than nearly any other line of endeavor. While the prices of poultry and eggs have declined in sympathy with the general price level, the drop has been less severe than with most other farm products, and the consumptive demand for both poultry and eggs has held up surprisingly well.

According to the January Ohio State Bulletin of Business Research, poultry and egg prices averaged 19% lower in 1931 than in 1930, compared with a decline of 25% in dairy products, 34% in meat animals, and 37% in grains.

Since feed cost represents more than 50% of the cost of producing poultry and eggs, the extreme decline in grain prices has actually made poultry-keeping more profitable during the past several months.

The well-managed poultry flock offers a greater opportunity for making a profit than most anything else on the farm as shown by the following comparisons:

One hundred pounds of digestible feedstuff will produce approximately the following amounts of farm products:

Fat hogs, live weight—30 lbs.
Fat steers, live weight—20 lbs.
Heavy broilers, live weight—29 lbs.
Heavy hens, live weight—20 lbs.
Shell eggs, 13½ dozen—20 lbs.
Butterfat—6 lbs.
On the basis of recent Cincinnati prices, 100 lbs. of corn at 70 cents would produce the following amounts of meat, eggs or butterfat:

30 lbs. of fat hogs @ 4c.....	\$1.20
20 lbs. of fat steers @ 6c.....	1.20
6 lbs. of butterfat @ 22c.....	1.32
13½ dozen eggs @ 15c.....	2.00
20 lbs. of heavy hens @ 17c.....	3.40
29 lbs. of broilers @ 17c.....	4.93

At present price levels, 3 doz. eggs will buy one bushel of corn, and a 5-pound hen will buy at least 2 bushels.

In view of these comparisons, it would appear that the poultry industry is doing fairly well in spite of conditions. Every farmer, who pays any attention at all to his flock, is aware that poultry has been more profitable during the past season than most anything else.

Lower Egg Production May Improve Poultry Business

A general reduction in egg production on Cornbelt farms this year as compared with last is indicated by a recent survey based on the opinion of college poultrymen, county agents, produce dealers and others, made by a commercial produce company.

It indicates a 6% decrease in the number of hens on farms, a prospective 5% decrease in egg production for March to June, inclusive, as compared with a year ago. The number of chickens to be hatched this spring will be 6% lower on farms and 9% less in hatcheries.

Nebraska's Poultry Mash Concentrate

Many grain and feed dealers in Nebraska are mixing poultry mash concentrate and distributing it on the open formula basis, showing on the label just what the concentrate contains.

A mash concentrate for laying birds to be mixed with local ground grains is suggested by the Nebraska Agricultural College as follows:

Concentrate: Mix: 525 lbs. meat meal, 250 lbs. alfalfa meal from No. 1 hay or better, 100 lbs. dried buttermilk, 75 lbs. ground limestone, 50 lbs. finely pulverized salt.

Growing Mash: Of this mixture 200 lbs. are mixed with 500 lbs. of yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. ground wheat or shorts, 100 lbs. bran, and 100 lbs. of pulverized oats or barley to make a half ton of growing mash.

Laying Mash: Mixing 300 lbs. of the concentrate with 400 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. ground wheat or shorts, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. pulverized oats or barley, will make a half ton of satisfactory laying mash. The laying mash should be supplemented with whole corn, wheat, oats or barley so that hens will have about half mash and half grains.

Many grain and feed dealers will make a nice profit this spring from selling baby chicks. Vigor and health of the parent stock contributes to the health and production of the baby chick.

New York Laying Formula

A laying hen appreciates a feed that supplies her with enough to maintain her body and take care of her egg making requirements at the same time. Properly fed and housed biddy will do every thing she can for her owner. Here is a Cornell Poultry Ration from the New York State College of Agriculture. It is for laying hens:

Scratch grain: Formula 200 consists of 500 lbs. cracked corn, 200 lbs. wheat, 200 lbs. barley, 100 lbs. heavy oats.

Mash mixture: Formula 201, consists of 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat flour middlings, 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. ground heavy oats (or ground barley), 100 lbs. 50-55% protein meat scrap (or 50 lbs. meat scrap and 50 lbs. dry skim milk), 3 lbs. salt.

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"Everything for the poultryman" is the slogan of the Poultrymen's Service Corp., Toms River, N. J. Following it has brought constantly increasing business in a concentrated area.

The company solicits business only within 10 mile radius of the plant, beyond which it delivers no feeds or supplies, except on special order at an extra charge. It depends for business on offering quality feeds at fair prices, and on giving prompt delivery service. A salesman calls on poultrymen in the territory once each week, acting also as a service man, giving help with troublesome flocks. This feature helps materially in building the good will which brings business.

The salesman has a definite route each day, and is followed by the trucks delivering his orders the next day. This gives weekly delivery to each farm.

Large plants, ordering full load lots, receive more frequent service, loads go out promptly on their order. Large lots make maximum use of the truck; making such service profitable.

The company manufactures its own feeds, selling them under its private brands. Prices are set f. o. b. plant, and a fixed charge of 5 cents per bag, or \$1 a ton, is added for delivery. Poultrymen who do their own feed hauling take advantage of the f. o. b. price.

Cash and credit prices are set on a per bag basis, similar to the delivery price arrangement. All goods not paid for in advance are charged at credit prices and the cash discount is shown on the sales ticket. If the feed or merchandise is paid for within one week this discount is allowed.

If an account is not paid within 60 days the customer is asked to give a note and to reduce same every 30 days. A load for load cash basis is then the rule until the account or note is paid in full.

This policy has enabled the company to keep its total accounts and notes receivable within 30 days business, in spite of large volume. The stock inventory on hand is usually valued at from \$20,000 to \$25,000, and inventory turns are made 15 to 17 times a year.

The company's main building is 85 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, of frame construction, covered with corrugated sheet iron on the sides and roof. Attached thereto is a one story frame annex covered with rubberoid roofing paper.

In the main building is the grain bins, with loading chutes to the driveway, and sacking and machine serving spouts on the inside. Machinery for making every kind of feed is in use, including attrition mill, mixer, a corn cutter and grader, sacking scales, crusher, molasses mixer, and others. In this building is also kept a 24 hour stock of manufactured feeds for prompt service to patrons.

The annex has approximately 6,690 sq. ft. of floor space. It is used for storing feed ingredients and supplemental supplies, such as various forms of calcium carbonate, mineral mixtures and poultry remedies.

Two other warehouses, one 65x24 ft., built of concrete blocks with sheet iron roof, the other 40x46 ft., frame, iron-clad, provide storage space for hay, straw, shavings, peat moss, semi-solid milk and other feed ingredients, and poultry supplies.

The first six months of the year are the company's busiest season, when hatcheries are producing baby chicks, and laying flocks are doing their best to break the egg market. Not until June, when the baby chick season is about over, does Harold W. Lyle, the manager, get opportunity to draw two long breaths in succession.

Oregon Experiment Compares Laying Mash with Chick Mash

Speaking before the recent meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at Corvallis, Prof. A. G. Lunn, chief of the poultry department, Oregon State Agricultural College, reviewed 5 months of experiment with pullets comparing the egg producing ability of laying mash compared with chick mash. The table covering 5 months work showed:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Laying mash	45.02	59.4	55.7	59.3	65.8
Chick mash	41.4	50.9	52.3	55.8	62.4

The laying mash consistently showed the highest record in egg production, producing 6.8 eggs per pullet, or 9½ cases for the total number of birds used, over the chick and developing mash.

Feeding Experiments with Poultry

Cod-liver meal at a level of 10% was necessary in the rations of birds at the Pennsylvania station to promote normal bone calcification, and its ash would not prevent rickets. The same quantities of either menhaden or haddock fish meal were satisfactory for bone calcification, while their ash produced almost equal results. Neither alfalfa leaf meal nor its ash showed appreciable antirachitic effect.

Hock disease has been induced in 90% of experimental birds by additions of such materials as bone meal, sodium phosphate, calcium carbonate and "balanced mineral mixtures" to the ration, in tests at the Pennsylvania station. Decreased amounts of the materials lessened intensity of the disease, or prevented it altogether. Protein concentrates rich in organic salts aggravated the condition when "salt mixtures" were fed at the same time. Liberal amounts of oats and oat feed supplied beneficial effect not explained by fiber content.

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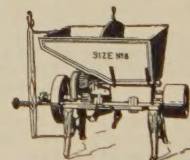
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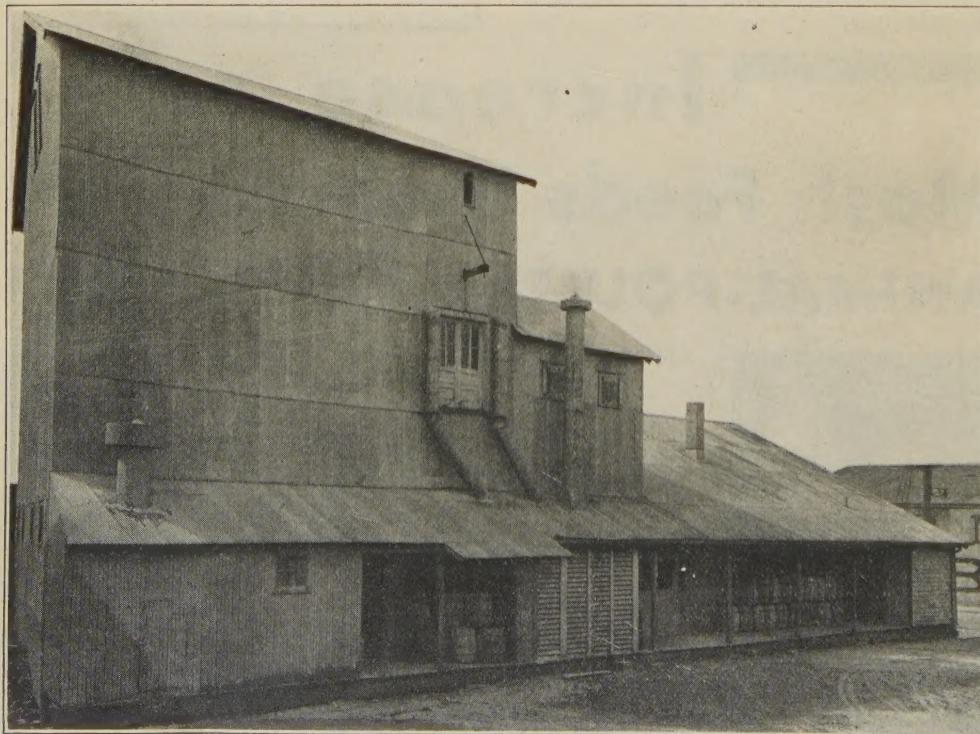
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Attrition mills	Hammer mills
Alfalfa meal	Iodine
Blood, dried	Iron oxide
Bone meal	Linseed meal, cake
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Minerals
Cocoonut oil meal	Mineral mixtures
Cod liver oil	Molasses
Charcoal	Oyster shell, crushed
Commercial feeds	Peanut meal
Cottonseed meal, cake	Phosphates, rock
Feed mixers	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine Oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

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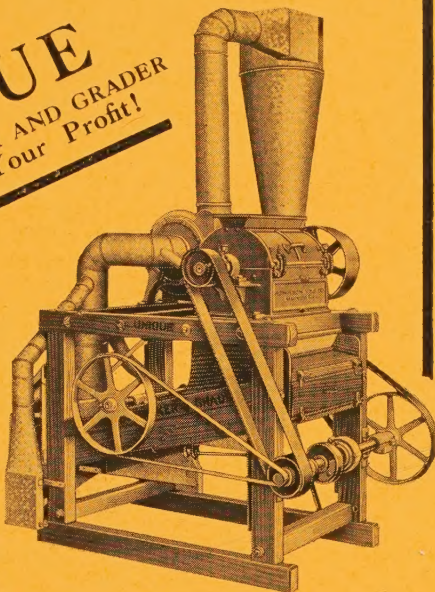
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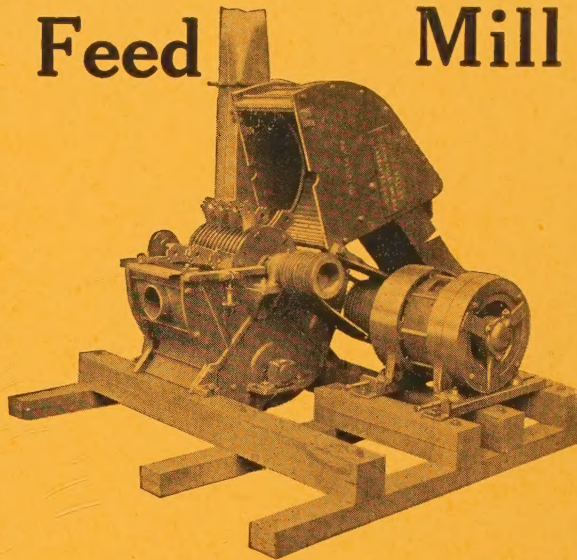
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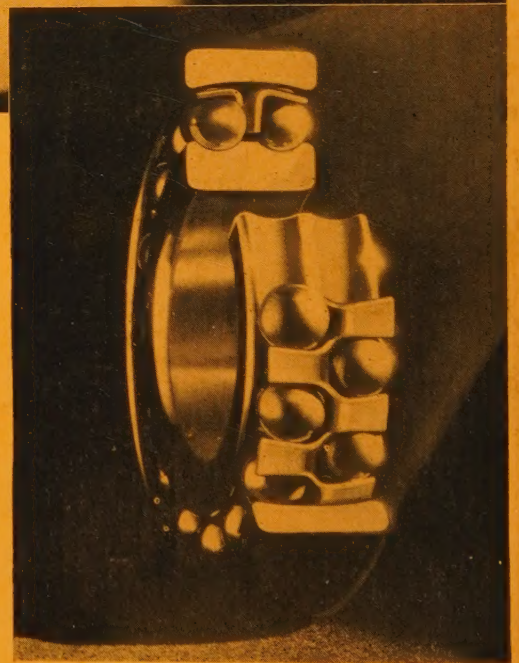


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